The Standard
AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

PACKET EDITION — Per R. M. S. MINHO

No. 5,363 — BUENOS AYRES, TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1880 — 19TH YEAR

London and River Plate Bank
(LIMITED)
London, Buenos Ayres
Montevideo, Rosario, and Cordoba.

Authorised Capital..... £2,000,000 Ster.
Subscribed Capital..... 1,500,000 „
Reserve Fund..... 140,000 „

Offices in Buenos Ayres—
CORNER OF CALLE PIEDAD AND RECONQUISTA

Current Accounts opened with Commercial Firms and private individuals.

Customers have the advantage of having approved Bills discounted—of obtaining Loans upon Negociable Securities, of Deposing Bills, Coupons, &c., for Collection—subject to a Conventional Commission.

The Bank receives deposits either at sight, for fixed periods, or at thirty days' notice of withdrawal, Interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the Bank notifying any change in Rates, by Advertisement in the principal daily papers.

Letters of Credit issued to parties travelling abroad.

Letters of Credit issued to parties for the purpose of purchasing Goods in Europe, the United States, &c, the terms of which can be ascertained on application to the Bank.

Parties wishing to bring out funds to the River Plate, can do so through the medium of the Bank's chief office.
N. 52 MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON E.C

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
Issued and Purchased on the following places:
LONDON
And all the principal Towns of ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND

Antwerp, Amsterdam, Berlin, Bremen, Cologne, Hamburg, Lisbon, Oporto — Bayonne, Bordeaux, Havre, Marseilles, Paris, Metz, Mulhouse, Strasbourg — Genoa (payable in Gold), Florence (payable in Gold), Leghorn, do, Milan do, Naples do, Padua, Palermo do, Rome do, Torino do, Venice (and on 40 other cities in Italy) — Baltimore — Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Barcelona, Bilbao, Cadiz, Corunna, Madrid, Santander, San Sebastian, Sevilla, Valencia, Valladolid, Vigo, Zaragoza, And on many towns of Galicia and the Asturias, Las Palmas (Canary Islands,) Santa Cruz de Teneriffe. do, Fernambuco, Rio Janeyro, Santos — Santiago de Chile, Valparaiso, South Africa, Australia, Cordoba, Rosario, Montevideo

JOHN TODD

London & R. Plate Bank
(LIMITED)
CALLE DE LA PIEDAD
(Corner of Calle de la Reconquista).

The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows, till further notice:

ALLOWED.
MONEDA CORRIENTE.
On deposits in account current } 3 per cent
Do do. subject to 30 days' notice of withdrawal „ „ } 3½ p cent
On do for 90 days fixed 4 „

GOLD
90 days fixed " „ „ 3 p cent

In account current—No interest

CHARGED.
For Discounts conventional according to circumstances.
On debit balances in account current in gold and m/c } 9 per cent

Buenos Ayres, January 3, 1880.
JOHN TODD, Manager.

Societe Generale de Transports Maritimes
A Vapeur
PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANÇAIS
Regular Monthly Service to and from the River Plate.
Montevideo, Rio Janeiro, Barcelonne, Marseilles, Gênes et Naples
The Steamship
La France,
Captain LEMAITRE,
Will sail
On the 18th of April.

20 per Cent. Reduction on Return Tickets

1st CLASS ..... $160 Oro.
2d „ ..... 120 „
3d „ ..... 50 „

3d Class Tickets will be given from Europe to here at 32 patacons, gold.

The ticket for the small steamer is together with the passage ticket.
In case of quarantine, the expenses are on account of the Company.
For freight and Passage apply to
P. y E. MATTHEY,
Consignataires.
2 RECONQUISTA 236.

GERMAN IMPERIAL MAIL STEAMERS.

HAMBUEG AND SOUTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Direct Monthly Line between the River Plate and Hamburg,
Calling at
Montevideo, Santos and Rio Janeyro.
Fixed dates of sailing from this Port, the 10th of each Month.

The steamer
RIO,
Captain J. VON HELMS,
1,750 Tons and 400 Horse-power,
Sailing
On the 10th of APRIL.

Names of the Steamers—
VALPARAISO, ARGENTINA, MONTEVIDEO, HAMBURG, RIO, BUENOS AYRES, BAHIA, PARANAGUA, SANTOS.

Carrying Cargo, Parcels, and Specie.
These Steamers receive cargo for
BREMEN
And Ports of SWEDEN and NORWAY.
Transhipment of same in Hamburg being on account of the Company.
For freight, passage, and further particulars apply to the Agents.
LUDERS & CO.,
Rivadavia 259
321 m 24

Comp. Telegrafica del Rio de la Plata

Como suplemento de nuestros Aviso con referencia de cambios de Tarifas Europeos podemos agregar lo siguiente—
Las Empresas del Cable aceptaran 5 numeros como una palabra, y ademas la Convencion de San Petersburgo regira hasta otro aviso por telegramas dirigidos a Estaciones en Brazil.
B. Aires, 1° de Abril de 1880
JUAN OLDHAM
Ingeniero y Gerente
e 17 a9

Banco de Italia Y RIO DE LA PLATA.
98 Calle Piedad 98

Capital oro efectivo..... $f. 1,500,000
Fondo de reserva..... „ 63.758.39
Desde esta fecha hasta nueva aviso la tasa de interes será la sigue:—
ABONA:
En cuenta corriente y a la vista en moneda corriente..... 3 p% anus.
Id id en oro..... 1 p% id
A plazo fijo de 60 a 90 dias o a mas largos plazos en ambas monedas..... Convencional
COBRA:
Por adelantos en cuenta corriente en oro y moneda corr. 9 p.% anual.
Descuentos de letras y pagares Convencional

SE DAN GIROS Y CARTAS DE CREDITO SOBRE
LONDRES, PARIS, BURDEOS, AMBERES,
Y Todas las principales ciudades de
ITALIA.
COMO ASI SOBRE:
PARANA, CORDOBA, SAN JUAN, TUCUMAN, VALPARAISO. MONTEVIDEO, y RIO DE JANEIRO.

Horas de despacho.
Desde las 10 de la mañana hasta las 4 de la tarde y los Sabados hasta las 5.
Buenos Aires, 1° de Junio, 1879.
S. Pollinini,
Gerente.
e xp

Banco Carabassa & Cia.
157—CANGALLO—157

Desde esta fecha hasta nuevo aviso la tasa de interes sera como sigue:
SE PAGA
Por depositos en cuenta corriente o a la vista en moneda de curso legal.... 3
en oro sellado.... sin int
A plazo fijo de 30 dias en moneda de curso legal.....
„ „ 60 dias de..... 3½
„ „ 90 dias de..... 4
„ „ 60 dias en oro sellado 2
„ „ 90 dias en „ „ 3
„ „ a mayor plazo .. Convencional
SE COBRA
Por adelantos en cuenta corriente en moneda de curso legal..... 9
Por adelantos en cuenta corriente de oro sellado..... 9
Descuento de Pagares y Letras sera convencional
LETRAS DE CAMBIO
ESPAÑA
Se dan sobre LONDRES
„ ESPAÑA
„ PARIS
„ BURDEOS
„ MARSELLA
„ AMBERES
„ GENOVA pagadero en 60 pueblos de Italia.
„ SUIZA pagadero en 30 pueblos de Suiza.
CARTAS DE CREDITO.
Se dan sobre las principales Ciudades de Europa, tanto para viajeros, como para compra de mercaderias, no cobrandose comision sino sobre las cantidades de que se haga uso.
HORAS DE DESPACHO
10 a.m. a las 4 p.m. y los Sabados hasta las 5 p.m.
Buenos Aires, Enero 1, 1880.

The Marine Insurance Company
ESTABLISHED 1836

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Reserve Fund.. £ 340,000
20—OLD BROAD STREET—20
LONDON.

Accepts risks on any description of merchandise, and for all ports of the world.
Policies may be made payable at any of the Company's Agencies.
Low rates, liberal settlements, and undeniable security.
HENRY A. GREEN,
175 Reconquista.
e 345 xp

GUARDIAN
Fire Assurance Company
CAPITAL £ 2,000,000

AGENTS IN THE RIVER PLATE
MOORE & TUDOR
95 Calle Maypu, Buenos Ayres.
Fire Risks taken at moderate rates and losses promptly settled here, full and complete powers having been conferred on the agents.

Banco Hipotecario

Debiendo ser pagada del 31 de Marzo al 16 de Abril, la renta vencida de las Cedulas series A y B, con cupon 21 de Marzo, se previene los interesados ocurran a la Tesoreria del Establecimiento en los dias mencionados, a recibir dicha renta.
B. Aires, Marzo 27 de 1880.
J. M. LA FUENTE
Secretario.
e 375 a15

Credito Publ. Nacional

Se previene a los que se han suscrito a Tierras Publicas Nacionales desde el 10 de Noviembre de 1879 hasta el 10 de Enero de 1880, que el pago de la 2ª cuota deben verificarlo del 1° al 40 de Abril proximo.
B. Aires, Marzo 29 de 1880.
EL TESORERO
e 377 a5

Credito Publ. Nacional

La venta de Fondos Publicos Nacionales del 6 o/o y 1 o/o de amortizacion correspondiente al 1er trimestre del corriente año, empezara a pagarse el 1° de Abril proximo desde las once de la manana hasta las tres de la tarde cerrandose el pago el dia 8 del mismo.
En los mismos dias se hara el pago de la renta de billetes de Tesoreria correspondiente al ter trimestre del ano corriente.
B. Aires, Marzo 23 de 1880.
EL TESORERO
e 375 a6

Sewing Cotton
J & P COATS'
Warranted superior to any in the market
Orders solicited, and a liberal discount made to the trade.
For samples and particulars apply to
THE LIDGERWOOD MANUF. CO.
65 Chacabuco 65
e 120 xp

CHARGEURS REUNIS
French Steam Navigation Company Regular Fortnightly Line of first class Steamers between RIVER PLATE BRAZIL & HAVRE

DOM PEDRO, PAMPA, PORTEÑA — VILLE DE RIO, VILLE DE BAHIA, VILLE DE SANTOS, HENRI IV. — BELGRANO, RIVADAVIA, SAN MARTIN

The following Steamships will be despatched from this port—

3,000 Tons, Captain
To sail on the
FOR
HAVRE.

PORTENA
3,500 Tons, Captain ROBERT,
To sail on 20th APRIL
FOR
HAVRE,

Without calling at any Ports of Brazil

Fares for Havre 1st. class 125 $fts. 3rd class 50 $fts.
The attention of passengers is called to the very moderate fares by these splendid Steamers.
For freight, passages etc.
Apply to
P. CHRISTOPHERSEN, General Agent
Buenos Aires. 151 Calle San Martin.
Montevideo, 172 Calle Piedras.

NOTE—The Company wish to impress upon Importing Houses in the River Plate, that their steamers offer great advantages due to their regular sailings all the year round, and the splendid condition in which they deliver their Cargoes.—In quarantine times the steamers will come out direct WITHOUT TOUCHING AT BRAZILS.—The Company's offices at Paris, are at 30 rue Le Peletier,—Havre, 191 Boulevard de Strasbourg.

AVISO
Compañia Anonima Graneros y Muelles del Rosario.

Se reciben propuestas para la construccion de los edificios elevadores y muelles de la Compañia.
Los interesados deberan dirigirlas con sus planos respectivos al Directorio, hasta las 12 del dia 15 de Abril prox.
Dichas propuestas deben señalar termino fijo para dar las obras terminadas y las condiciones del pago.
Los planos y presupuestos deben presentarse para capacidad de 200,000 y de 300,000 bushels.
El Directorio pone a disposicion de los interesados, planos y detalles que le han sido facilitados, los que estan a disposicion de quien quiera estudiarlas en la Calle del Puerto 157, Rosario de Santa Fe.
EL DIRECTORIO
e 345 a14

English Timber Yard.

JOHN E TURNER & Co. beg to announce to the Commerce and Farmers that they have established a Yard for the Sale of fencing and building materials etc. at No. 336 Calle Pedro Mendoza, Boca del Riachuelo, where a completa assortment will always be kept on hand.
Having arranged with Mr Edward Casey to conduct the sale of handubay posts which come to his consignment, we are in a position to retail all measurements at wholesale prices, with the guarantee of supplying posts to the satisfaction of buyers.
Fencing wire of best Marks 'varillas' 'tornquistes, lumber in general, all classes of Pine, Tiles, Baldosas and all building materials are always in stock.
All kinds of Sheep Wash.
The business will be conducted upon a strict cash principle and by this means we confidently expect to give good articles at lower prices than any other house in the trade.
The yard is situate a few paces from the terminus of the Boca trains, which leave the Central Station every hour.
335—Calle Pedro Mendoza—335
Boca del Riachuelo.
393 m2

French Linen Warehouse
19—CALLE SUIPACHA—19.

A large stock of Autumn goods has just been received by this establishment, such as Dressing and Morning Gowns in bombazine and flannels, embroidered in white, of various colours, and all the very newest fashions.
Also a great variety of Children's and Baby's dresses in bombazine and embroidered flannel. Pelisses and long capes of the newest materials, and also pique and clarin, all at the most moderate prices.
Full stock of woollen and cotton stockings of dark colours, warranted not to run. Supplies of ladies' and children's linen are received by every packet, Petticoats, Chemises, Drawers, 'Batas,' 'Corpiños,' Handkerchiefs and everything else in this line, from the lowest to the highest prices.
Large stock of sheets and quilts, with and without embroidery. A special class of Kid Gloves.
e 259 a20

NOTICE

The Trustees of the Convent request the Irish Catholic Community to attend a General Meeting to be held at the Convent on Thursday the 22nd inst, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of taking the opinion of the people with respect to the Order of Sisters most suitable for the education of the children of the Catholic Community.
Also to decide on establishing an orphanage for girls. The Sisters left some funds as a commencement.
The Convent is undergoing general repair very much required. The owners of the property will have to advance funds for the repairs already done and what is still required.
B. Aires, April 1st 1880.
PATRICK BOOKEY
e a4

Dr John O'Donoghue
Surgeon Dentist
(Established 8 years as successor to Dr. Muridge.)
256—CALLE 25 DE MAYO—256
MONTEVIDEO.
e 330

van Gelderen y Trant
Traductores Publicos
DEL
ALEMAN, FRANCES, HOLANDES — INGLES, ITALIANO y PORTUGUES
Al Español y vice-versa.
27—CALLE VICTORIA—27
e 7 m1

Dr. Kelly, M. D.
985—CALLE PIEDAD—985
Consulting Hours from 12 to 2.
e 362 a15

B. B. McKinlay
COMMISSION AGENT
5 Calle Defensa—5
e 399 xp

New Millinery
246—CALLE ESMERALDA—246

Ladies will find at this establishment the last fashions of Autumn and Winter Bonnets in satin, beaver, castor, velvet etc. Dresses made at shortest notice. Orders from camp will be punctually attended to
246—ESMERALDA—246.
e 34 m2

The Little Dip

Try the Little Dip before shearing. Samples gratis on application.
THOMAS BLAGDEN & Cia
Calle Maipu 98
Buenos Aires
244 j2

Banco Hipotecario

En el sorteo practicado por el Directorio en el dia de la fecha para el rescate de cedulas de las Series A B y C con cupon de 31 de Marzo, han resultado rescatados a la par las cedulas que siguen:—

Serie A de 1000 $f.

Num.			
3	1698	2828	3995
164	1749	3045	4083
246	1841	3168	4338
501	1866	3393	4432
663	2034	3460	4435
961	2264	3780	4716
1166	2303	3820	4954
1199	2370	3887	5221

Serie A de 400 $fts.

Num.			
184	9331	19031	27871
530	9440	19033	28225
855	9808	19198	28273
995	10124	19269	28706
1108	10441	19488	28811
1175	10442	19900	28836
1312	10693	20468	29061
1385	10727	20951	29260
1547	10854	21066	29471
2174	10992	21274	29663
2876	11813	21276	29693
2410	11880	21343	30145
2849	12019	21855	30675
3083	12230	21984	31266
3276	12708	22005	31697
3323	13538	22036	31726
3522	13850	22212	31741
3734	14208	22521	31936
4726	14484	23800	32204
5719	14633	23005	32669
5876	14732	23109	33126
6123	14753	23459	33374
6130	15094	23581	33793
6160	16201	23724	34795
6314	16216	23798	34820
6344	15498	23823	34843
6378	15582	23930	34906
6389	15796	24364	35162
7227	15813	24398	36163
7369	16009	24847	36917
7505	16294	24877	36957
7690	16805	25083	37042
7754	16954	25513	37198
7761	17037	26227	37284
7860	17164	26430	37690
8103	17389	26578	37934
8317	17544	26741	38166
8412	17781	26940	38223
8429	17964	26028	38304
8484	18042	26047	38427
8490	18179	26280	39189
8652	18278	26518	39283
8865	18548	26969	
8796	18719	27820	
9237	18874	27741	

Serie A de 200 $fts.

Num.				
56	1393	2990	4793	
306	1813	3211	5359	
624	1891	3540	5388	
1003	2386	4121	5397	
1247	2624	4764		

Serie A de 100 $fts.

Num.				
162	2768	4669	5577	7297
314	2955	4684	5600	7303
479	3051	4752	5639	7331
581	3190	4904	5677	7540
863	3368	5100	5694	7552
1038	3416	5118	5984	7785
1212	3423	5138	6035	7818
1285	3528	5145	6272	7830
2640	3561	6263	6493	7879
2649	4224	5411	6733	8038
2653	4411	5499	6776	8067

Serie A de 50 $ fts.

Num.				
251	1158	1955	2594	3063
269	1492	2007	2899	3046
456	1551	2320	2715	3166
745	1759	2890	2726	
1113	1771	2668	2963	

Serie B de 1,000 $fts.

Num.		
102	187	

Serie B de 400 $fts.

Num.			
237	263	480	774

Los tenedores de estas cedulas pueden ocurrir al Banco Hipotecario desde el 31 del proximo Marzo para recibir el capital y los cupones respectivos; lo mismo que los que tengan las cedulas rescatadas en sorteos anteriores que aun no se han presentado a cobrarlas, y son las que siguen:

Serie A de 1,000 $fts.

Num.				
217	366	857	1326	1981
4396	5057			

Serie A de 400 $fts

Num.				
183	11655	20223	30188	38681
3707	11719	20566	33310	38705
3847	10499	22279	33578	
4035	17182	22524	33680	
9070	19560	26751	34006	
9188	19719	25933	37423	

Serie A de 200 $fts.

Num.				
117	400	1044	1261	2665
3477	4521	5508	5566	

Serie A de 100 $fts

Num.				
513	528	1105	1250	2573
3394	3407	5108	5117	5328
5509	6542			

Serie A de 50 $fts.

Num.			
1164	2808	2909	

Serie C de 100 $fts.

Num.	
34	

Buenos Aires, Febrero 28, 1880.
Jose M. la Fuente,
Secretario.

Alfalfa Seed
Guaranteed legitimate of the Province of Buenos Aires.

500 arr. of this productive article are now for sale Western seed especially as it is free from all impurities and for sale at a moderate price, having shown a good profit. Those interested in the business may apply at any time to Calle Rivadavia 331, esquina Area.
e 14 a6

IF W. B. McLELLAN, who left 9 Sussex-place, West Ashley Road, Bristol, 16 years ago, will apply at the STANDARD OFFICE he will receive a letter wherein he will hear of something very much to his advantage.
364 2w

PIANO FOR SALE.
A splendid upright Piano, quite new, will be sold cheap.
Apply Moreno 744.
e 143 a10

Allan Line of Steamers
BETWEEN
The River Plate, Havre, Antwerp, & Glasgow.

FLEET
BUENOS AYREAN, CANADIAN, NESTORIAN, POLYNESIAN, SARDINIAN, CIRCASSIAN, MANITOBAN, MORAVIAN, SARMATIAN, PERUVIAN — NOVA SCOTIAN, WALDENSIAN, HIBERNIAN, CORINTHIAN, SCANDINAVIAN, LUCERNE, AUSTRIAN, PRUSSIAN, CASPIAN, VENETICIAN

NOW IN PORT.
THE
S.S. CANADIAN,
3,500 Tons Register,
Captain MENZIES.
FOR
HAVRE.

For freight, &c., apply to the Agents
Wm. Samson & Co.
Buenos Ayres: 212 RECONQUISTA. | Montevideo: 54 ZABALA

Broker in Montevideo,
C. SAGORY.
e 208 xp

STEAM TO EUROPE
Woodgate, Brothers,
AGENTS FOR
Donaldson's Clyde Line of Steamers

	Gross	Nett	Class
'Colina'	2,001	1,297	100 A 1
Cybele'	1,981	1,277	100 A 1
'Strathairly	1,919	1,238	100 A 1
Viking'	2,688	1,686	100 A 1
Erl King'	2,178	1,707	100 A 1
Ocean King'	2,449	1,606	100 A 1

AND FOR
Messrs. D. G. Pinkney & Son Sunderland

	Gross	Nett	Class
'Dago'	1,914	1,239	100 A 1
'Govino'	2,032	1,319	100 A 1
'Paxo'	1,932	1,265	100 A 1
'Imbro'	1,222	789	90 A 1
'Nio'	1,372	876	100 A 1
'Karo'	1,514	979	100 A 1
'Nebo'	1,908	1,237	100 A 1
'Ebro'	1116	718	100 A 1
'Yembo'	1,977	1,016	100 A 1

Two of these steamers, which are specially suited to this trade and fitted with every modern improvement for receiving cargo rapidly, will be dispatched every month during the season.

The magnificent first-class steamer
All letters must be taken to the Post Office
For further particulars apply to the Agents
WOODGATE Brothers
36 San Martin.
263 1feb

Shirley & Pride's
Celebrated EGG JULEP

Instantly removes Scurf from the Head' cleanses and beautifies the Hair as used by them for Shampooing.
Directions for Use. Apply the wash to the head with a sponge, until a good lather is obtained, then rinse through with warm water.
Can be obtained from
G. A. CRANWELL & CO.
Drug Merchants and Dispensing Chamists,
44—RIVADAVIA—44
AND
463—RIVADAVIA—465
Antigua Farmacia Inglesa de L. L. Jones,
66—FLORIDA—66
e 48 a10

Cough no More

BOOTH'S COUGH LOZENGES
Are infallible.
BOOTH'S COUGH LOZENGES
Difficulty of Breathing
BOOTH'S COUGH LOZENGES
For Hoarseness.
BOOTH'S COUGH LOZENGES
For Colds,
Especially giving great relief to old persons
AGENTS
G. A. CRANWELL & CO.
Drug Merchants and Dispensary Chemists
44—RIVADAVIA—44
And corner of Rivadavia and Salta.
e 47 a10

Las Polvoras de Caza

De la afamada fabrica de
JUAN HALL e HIJO,
Y tambien Cartuchos hechos de las mismas polvoras, se encuentran en venta en la
Armeria de A. BOURDIN
139—Rivadavia—139.

Dentro de pocos dias se recibiran en la misma Armeria la celebre polvora marca 'Field' de las mismas fabricantes, premiada en el ensayo publico hecho en Londres por la redaccion del periodico *The Field*, y empleada en el Gun Club de Hurlingham.
e 56 a10

P.S.N.C.
Pacific Steam Navigation Company.

Quickest Route from the River Plate to Europe and the Pacific.

The Company's splendid
S.S. ARAUCANIA
3088 Tons,
Captain ——,
To sail on
18th April

Admitting Cargo and Passengers.
Attention is called to the splendid opportunity offered to Passengers embarking in this port by a steamer of this renowned Company.
Table Wine is supplied Gratis to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers. Cooking in the best French style. All the Steamers carry Surgeons and Stewardesses.
151 CALLE SAN MARTIN

The following Steamers of this Company will be despatched from MONTEVIDEO,
Carrying correspondence under Postal Contract with H.B.M. Government.

FOR EUROPE
S.S. GALICIA,
3829 Tons,
Captain O. G. FOWLER,
To Sail on the
6th April

FOR THE PACIFIC
S.S. COTOPAXI,
—— Tons,
Captain ——,
To sail on the
19th April.

Passengers from Buenos Ayres to Montevideo, in connexion with the Company's Steamers. GRATIS,
These steamers have been built expressly for this route, and in their construction every modern improvement has been employed, thus affording safety, speed and every accommodation to be desired by passengers.
The regularity with which they make their voyages is a proof of their seaworthy qualities, and their Commanders are justly famed for the discipline maintained on board their vessels and their attention to passengers.
Passages to Montevideo free.

For freight, passages, &c, apply to the Agents
YARROW HETT & CO.
Buenos Ayres:
151—SAN MARTIN—151
Montevideo:
CALLE SOLIS 55

North German Lloyd.
LINE FROM BREMEN
GERMAN IMPERIAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Habsburg, Hohenzollern, Hohenstaufen, Salier, Strassburg, Köln, Berlin, Leipzig, Ohio, Baltimore, Nürnberg, Braunschweig, Frankfort, Hanover, — Hansa, Mosel, Main, Rhein, Donau, Weser, Neckar, Oder, Hermann, Amerika, Kronprinz Fr. Wilhelm, Graf Bismark, General Werder.

The splendid steamer
NURNBERG,
Captain A. JAEGER,
Will sail
On the 25th of APRIL,
DIRECT,
For
BORDEAUX, ANTWERP AND BEEMEN,
Calling at Montevideo.

These magnificent Steamers, expressly built for the River Plate line, offer the most splendid accommodations for first, second and third class Passengers.
All these Steamers carry Physicians and Stewardesses.
Table Wine supplied GRATIS.
Cooking in the best German and French style.
Tickets for Families at Reduced Rates.
First and Second Class Return Tickets at a reduction of One-fourth.
Prepaid Passages issued to Parties wishing to bring out their friends.
The outward voyage will be made from Antwerp and Bordeaux to Buenos Ayres DIRECT, without touching at any Brazilian port.
All these Steamers receive cargo for transhipment for all ports of England, Holland, Denmark, Sweden as far as Finland.—Freight conditional. Cargo for Hamburg paying same rates as for Bremen direct.
Goods from England are shipped in these Steamers via Bremen or Antwerp, with direct Bills of Lading.
The Company covers Insurance on Specie shipped in their Steamers.
For freight and passages and further particulars apply to the General Agents.
K. V. EMSTER,
General Lavalle 105
Or to A. SCHARFFENORTH, Broker,
Calle San Martin, No. 133

For Boston

The 3/3 A. 1. 1. British barque
COUNTY RICHMOND
410 Tons Register
Is now loading for above port. For freight apply to
ANDREW C BEAN & Co.
Consignees
Or to HENRY TAY,
Broker, 89 Reconquista
e 325 a9

SANDOWN ISLE OF WIGHT, England, within easy distance of Southampton.—Mrs. Gates, late of the Colegio Ingles, Buenos Aires, can receive children for their holidays at her residence in the above healthy enjoyable seaside Town; ensuring for them the comforts and refinements of home, with maternal care. Terms from 4 to 5 guineas per month. References exchanged.
e 37 m2

INFORMATION WANTED about JOHN FOLEY, a native of St. David's Pembrokeshire. When last heard of, in 1871, was living in or near San Jose, Montevideo; was known to Mr Else, of the Telegraph Service there, and also to Captain Johnston, who had a grocerie there at the date mentioned. Please address to James T. this office.
e 336 a24

Banco Nacional
42—RECONQUISTA—42
Horas de oficina de 10 a.m. a 4 p.m

Desde la fecha y hasta nuevo aviso, la tasa de interes sera como sigue:
ABONARA
Sobre depositos en oro, a la vista..... 1½ o/o
Id con 15 dias de aviso..... 2 id
Id a 90 dias fijos..... 4 id
Id en plata despues de 60 dias .. 2 id
Id en moneda de curso legal, a la vista..... 3 id
Id a 90 dias fijos..... 5 id
Id en Caja de Ahorros, despues de 30 dias..... 6
En billetes del Banco Nacional, a la vista y abonara..... 2
COBRARA
Por adelatos en cuenta corriente renovacion de letras de la cartera antigua..... 10 o/o
Por descuento de Letras..... 9
Id. de Pagares de Comercio 8
Por descuento de pagares de comercio 7
Buenos Aires, Abril 1, de 1880.
EL DIRECTORIO

Hotel de la Paix,

Englishmen and others visiting B. Ayres will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best in this city.
Hydraulic Lift.
Reading-room.
Public Baths.
Charges are most moderate.
Wines superb.
Table d'Hote in European style, with rooms as lights and attendance.
HOTEL DE LA PAIX
Corner of Cangallo and Reconquista.

Hotel Provence.
(Established 1856.)
Cangallo, No. 33.

Fine suits of Rooms for Families, Cleanliness, attendance, and cuisine of first order.
Visitors of short stay in town, Board and Lodging, at $50 per day.
Families and regular visitors at conventional terms.
Orders for Breakfasts, Dinners, Suppers, Lunches, Pic-nics.
Despatched at all prices' cartelo.
NIGHT PORTER.
Charges Moderate.
HOTEL DE PROVENCE,
JOSEPH PEREZ & CO.,

Carson's Hotel
PROPRIETOR,
W. D. CARSON,
162 RUA DO CATTETE
RIO JANEYRO

N.B. The Botanical Gardens Railroad Cars pass the door every 5 minutes.
oj—xp

Hotel du Louvre
133—Calle 25 de Mayo—133

Este acreditado establecimiento ofrece a los pasageros muy bueno departamento con frente al rio, y a 25 de Mayo, para familia y para capitan. Precio desde 3½ per dia.
133—Calle 25 de Mayo—133
e 13 a11

Finest Assortment
OF
ABDOMINAL, RIDING and other BELTS
Electro-Medical Machines
CLINICAL THERMOMETERS
Subcutaneous Syringes
ANGULAR ARM SPLINTS
Common Wood Arm Splints
CLINE'S WOOD SPLINTS FOR LEGS
And a complete assortment of other Surgical Instruments and Medical Appliances
AT
E. E. CRANWELL
Chemist and Druggist
147—CALLE VICTORIA—147
(Between Chacabuco and Piedras)
332 16p a10

Complete Assortment
OF
BATHING & TOILET SPONGES
SMELLING BOTTLES of the Finest Shape
TOOTH, NAIL & HAIR BRUSHES
TURKISH GLOVES & BATH STRAPS.
And a Fine Assortment of
TOILET ACCESSORIES & PERFUMERY
of the Choicest Kinds
AT
E. E. CRANWELL
Chemist and Druggist
146—CALLE VICTORIA—147
(Between Chacabuco and Piedras)
333 16p a10

Navegacion del Rio Parana
Carrera entre Buenos Aires, Rosario Parana y Santa Fe.

Gran Rebaja de Precios

En combinacion con el Ferro Carril a Campana.
Para San Pedro, Obligado, Las Hermanas, San Nicolas y Rosario, los dias
MARTES, JUEVES, y SABADOS
A las 2½ de la tarde, de la Estacion Central el Vapor Nacional
PROVEEDOR,
Para Diamante, Parana y Santa Fe, los dias MARTES y SABADOS,
A las 2½ de la tarde de la Estacion Central, el Vapor
PROVEEDOR,
En combinacion con el Vapor LUJAN, desde el Rosario.

Los boletos del Tren y Equipajes gratis.
Se admite Carga, de Removido y Reembarco debiendo remitirse al Retiro el dia antes de la salida del vapor.
Por pasages, encomiendas, dinero, a dete ordenes de carga u otros informes ocurrir a
D. BRUCE,
54 Cangallo 56

Mensagerias Fluviales
Nuevo Itinerario de
SALIDAS PARA MONTEVIDEO
A las 5 de la tarde.
Los Lunes el vapor Jupiter, Capt. L Julia.
Los Miercoles, el vapor Sirex, id Goldie.
Los Viernes, id Saturno, id B Magnasco.
Los sabados el vapor Cosmos
Para el Salto y demas puertos de escala
A las 10 de la mañana
Los Domingos el vapor Saturno
Los Jueves el vapor Jupiter.
Los Sabados el vapor Sirex.
Los Martes el

La Florida
JARDIN CONCIERTO

El Jueves 8 de Abril
A las 8½ de la noche
PENULTIMO
GRANDES CONCIERTOS ORQUESTRALES
A beneficio del cuerpo de Profesores de la Orquesta
Bajo la direccion del caballero
D. NICOLAS BASSI
Entrada general..... $20
Niños menos de 10 años.... 10

Deutscher Huelfsverein
IN
Buenos Aires

Herr Pastor G. Schede hat sich freundlichst erboten zum Besten unseres sehr der Mittel bedürftigen Vereins eine Serie von 3 biographischen Vorträgen zu halten. Der Verein Concordia hat in liebenswürdiger Weise seinen Saal zu diesem Zwecke gratis zur Verfügung gestellt und wird der erste Vortrag, und zwar üb r 'Savonarola' am Dienstag den 6. April Abends 8 Uhr daselbst, Cuyo 523, stattfinden. Karten zu allen drei Vorträge a $60 oder zu jedem einzelnen a $25 sind bei dem Cassirer des Vereins, Herrn Ernst Nolte, Cangallo 95, and Abends an der Casse zu haben.
DER VORSTAND
e a6

BAZAR INGLES
C. R. Simons & Co.
189—FLORIDA—189
China Earthenware and Glass
ALSO
A variety of Articles of General Household Utility.
e 235 xp

ZINGARI C. CLUB. Members are hereby notified that the Half-Yearly General Meeting will take place on Tuesday, April 6th, in the School Room of the Scotch Church at 8 o'clock sharp.
W. GEO. STEARN
Hon. Sec.
e 57 a6

Central Land Office
On Sale—
One league of Camp in Chascomus.
Another in Pergamino
Five leagues in Lincoln
Good Lands in Santa Fe.
Some leagues in Corrientes
A few lots of good and cheap National Lands.
Chacras in several places.

Required—
Two leagues in Azul
Ten leages in Santa Fe, on the Southern side of the Central Railway.
One hundred squares in Moreno, Rodriguez or Lujan.

76—PIEDAD—76
ROM AND QUINTANA
e 72 a8

Tauchnitz Edition
Latest Novels, Historical and Biographical Works by the most eminent English and American Writers of the day.
Assortment of close to 1900 Volumes at
15 Paper Dollars each.
The 'Tauchnitz' is recognized all over the world as the Cheapest and at same time the most Fashionable Edition for circulation amongst Travellers and parties living abroad.
The following are the latest out, viz—
The Letters of Charles Dickens
Under which Lord? by Lynn Lintors.
Da Capo, by Miss Thackeray
High Spirits, by J Payn
Cousin Henry, by Anthony Trollops
Life and Times of Stein, by Prof. Seeley.
My Lady Greensleeves, by Helen Mathers
Besides a great many others exhibited in the saleroems of
L. JACOBSEN & Co.
Libreria Europea
242—Florida—244.
Orders received in Montevideo at N. C. JURGENSEN, 224 Calle 25 de Mayo
NOTE—Complete Catalogues of Tauchnitz Edition, the New York Seaside Library (complete Novels at 5 and 8 paper dollars each) and of English, Irish and North American Periodicals may be had on application, gratis.
e 73 a8

FURNITURE
A good assortment always on hand at
W. G. MARTINDALE'S
140 and 144 CALLE RESIDENCIA

CONFITERIA SAN MARTIN, Calle San Martin No. 20. Especialidad en Sandwiches, Cocktails y demas articulos del ramo. San Martin 20.
e 51 a7

MRS. GILLON, begs to acquaint her friends and the public in general that she has removed from General Lavalle to TEMPLE 39, between Reconquista and 25 de Mayo.
e 62 m4

ENGLISH CHURCH SERVICES
April 11, a.m., PINEDO, Mr. Grant's.

MENSAGERIAS FLUVIALES — Vapor COSMOS—Este esplendido buque sadra el MARTES 6 para los puertos a las 10 a.m.
JUEVES 8, SATURNO, Montevideo.
Agente—P. RISSO, Reconquista 143-145.

LUCERNE. Vapor Ingles, concluyo su descarga en los depositos de aduana.
Abril 5 de 1880
e 60 a8

HALLEY, vapor Ingles, concluyo su descarga en los depositos de aduana.
Abril 5 de 1880
e 62 a8

DAGO, vapor Ingles, concluyo su descarga en los depositos de aduana.
Abril 5 de 1880.
e 61 a8

EN HIPOTECA a interes bajo, 200-500 mil y un millon por campos y propiedades en la ciudad. Calle Piedad 620, de 8 a 11 y de 5 a 7.
e 65 a8

TO LET
Houses, Apartments, Shops, Stores, Deposits and Land.
Apply to
M. BENSUSAN
HOUSE AGENT
234—CALLE MAIPU—234
e 379 a30

FURNISHED APARTMENTS. Elegant well ventilated, comfortable Bedrooms, with gas, aguas corrientes and every attendance for single gentlemen in the house of an English family, three squares from the Bolsa, rent moderate. Apply San Martin 293.
e 75 a12

SE ALQUILA la linda Quinta 158 Avenida Santa Lucia, por 2000 m/c mensuales. Ocurrir 511 Alsina.
c 71 a8

WANTED 8steamwinch Written and Boiler, offer Calle Santiago del Estero No. 6.
e 69 a8

ENGLISH GOVERNESS. A young lady who can be well recommended, wants a situation in a private family, or would give lessons. Teaches English, French, Spanish, Music etc. Please direct Profesora, at this office.
e 66 a8

TWO YOUNG LADIES offer their services to teach elementary music and drawing, terms moderate. Apply at 648 Calle Suipacha.
e 68 a20

A MARRIED COUPLE can be accommodated with superior Furnished Apartments, with board and home comforts in the house of an English family, tramway within 2 square. Apply at 648 Suipacha.
e 67 a20

Royal Mail Steam Packet Company
Without touching in Brazil.
The Company's steamer
MINHO,
2540 Tons, 450 Horse-power,
Commander L. DICKINSON,
Will sail on the
7th of April.
FOR
ANTWERP DIRECT,
Calling at
MONTEVIDEO, St. VINCENT LISBON, VIGO, SOUTHAMPTON.

To be followed by the Company's magnificent Steamer
ELBE,
3063 Tons, 600 Horse-power,
Commander A. DYKE,
On the
7th of May.

This Steamer is one of the Company's largest boats, has unrivalled accommodation for first-class passengers, possesses great speed, and going direct is in every respect a most desirable opportunity for Families visiting Europe this season.

The above steamer will carry 1st, 2nd and 3rd class passengers at
REDUCED RATES
Mails, Specie, Cargo and Parcels to all the above ports and
THROUGH TICKETS
Are granted to Antwerp, Havre, Cherburg and principal towns in Spain and Portugal.
These steamers are provided with every accommodation for carrying passengers, and table-wine is given to all classes.
RETURN TICKETS
Are granted to 1st class passengers with deduction of 25 o/o on passage money.
FAMILIES AND COMPANIES
A considerable reduction is made in their favor.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends from Europe can arrange with the Company's Agent on reasonable terms.
For further particulars apply to the Agent
HENRY A. GREEN,
Or to
HENRY L. GREEN, Broker,
175—Reconquista—175

L'pool Brazil and R. P Steamers
LAMPORT & HOLT'S LINE
Departures from Buenos Ayres.

ANTWERP & LIVERPOOL.
(Via Southampton.)
PLINY, Cowan, 8 APRIL.
(Loading in the River Parana.)

ANTWERP & LIVERPOOL.
(Via Southampton.)
LEIBNITZ, Brown, 11 APRIL.
(Carrying the Belgian Mails.)

ANTWERP & LONDON.
(Via Southampton.)
KEPLER Johnson, 21 APRIL.
(Carrying the Belgian Mails.)

ANTWERP & LIVERPOOL.
(Via Southampton.)
HORROX, Eddes, 26 APRIL.
(Loading in the River Parana.)

ANTWERP.
(Via Southampton.)
HEVELIUS, Markwell, 1 MAY.
(Carrying the Belgian Mails.)
The Steamer which leaves Buenos Ayres on the 21st of each month takes Cargo and Passengers for New York, calling at Rio Janeyro in which port cargo and passengers will be transhipped to one of the Steamers of the Company for the Port intended.
First and Third-class Passages to Brazilian Ports, New York, Havre, Antwerp, and towns in Great Britain, at reduced arte.
Tickets at reduced rates by steamers not carrying mails, and reductions made in favor of Families and Companies.
First class return-tickets, available for 12 months, at a reduction of one fourth.
Prepaid Passages issued at reduced rates to those wishing to bring out friends.
These steamers carry surgeons and stewardesses.
Specie and Parcels received at the broker's office till noon on day of sailing.
Insurances effected if desired.
Edward Norton,
209 Reconquista Agent
T. S. BOADLE.
209 Reconquista Broker.
Rosario, Agents—JOHN THOMPSON & Co

FOR SALE the fine Dwellinghouse Calle Lavalle 587, gas, aljibe, and every accommodation, vine and other plants in patios, best position in town. Apply at same at any hour of the day.
c 102 a6

J. B. GAHAN
CORREDOR
Tengo en venta los siguientes y sin cobrar comision al comprador:—
1—Postes de Nandubay
2—Alambre patente de Ryland y de otras marcas
3—Torniquetes de todos precios
4—Especificos para curar la sarna
5—Campos de Estancia, en Lincoln. Tres Arroyos sobre el Sauce Corto,
6—Hacienda lanar y vacuna.
78—CALLE RECONQUISTA 78

The Standard.

Nil falsi audeam nil veri non audeam dicere.
CICERO.

TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1880.

Special Telegrams

Antwerp, April 3
Wool market without change
Great caution necessary.
Considered highest point about reached.

Antwerp April 3
Purchases for Montevidean prima for U. States by Melger at 2.90.

Antwerp April 3
Block's merino Montevideo sold at 3 frs. Auction begins next week.

Associated Press Telelegram
HAVAS' AGENCY

London, 3rd (Evening)

The electoral struggle continues very hot, and all the public bodies in this city take an active part in it. The Liberal victories increase every day and their definite triumph appears certain.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE

There is but little to report since our last edition for Europe, on 25th ult, Holy Week having caused an enterruption in both business and politics. The election of Senators and Deputies for the Buenos Ayres Legislature came off on last Sunday week and was attended with some trifling rioting in some places, but nothing of any consequence occurred. The attention of the public is now concentrated on the elections to come off all over the Republic on the 11th inst. when the Electors who are to name the next President of the Republic will be elected. The excitement in political circles is intense, and so many are the wheels within wheels and unexpected chances which always accompany such an election in these countries, that it is impossible to hazard a guess as to which of the three candidates—General Sarmiento, Gen. Roca, or Dr. Bernardo Irigoyen has the best chance. Owing to reported armed movements in Entre Rios and Corrientes, and a rumoured attempt on the life of the Governor of Tucuman (which has, however, not been confirmed,) there has been for the past few days somewhat less confidence in commercial circles as to the coming election passing peaceably; but any disturbance on a large scale would be so fatal to the prospects of the country that we still hold the belief that a compromise more or less satisfactory to the principal political parties will be arrived at, and all end peacefully.

Affairs in the Banda Oriental are somewhat unsettled, and President Vidal's new Cabinet and subordinate authorities in the Departments have not as yet got into working order. There is some dissatisfaction and apprehension at so many of the new Gefes Politicos being either military men or devoted to that party, which is represented in the new Cabinet by Colonel Santos, the Minister of War, whose intentions are suspected of not being too Constitutional. Last week there was an attempt at what is styled 'invasion' by some dozens of exiled 'patriots,' who crossed the river from this side near Salto and had a sharp brush with the Government troops, seven men being killed, and the rebels routed. A Colonel Caraballo is said to be at the head of this movement, and the latest accounts represent him as hovering about the frontier with 400 men under his command. The most unpleasant feature about Banda Oriental affairs is the strained financial situation and the very low receipts of the Montevidean Custom House: last month, however, there was a slight improvement (to $338,000 N.C.) caused solely by a rumour that the Finance Minister intended to raise the Custom House import duties, but H.E. has since denied that he is thinking of such a step, at least for the present.

From the West Coast there has been no news of importance for some time past. The war drags along slowly, the latest Chilian victory being the capture of Moquegua, a small town, which secures to them some important strategical advantages.

Much indignation has been caused in commercial circles here by the enormous amount of the lawyers' fees in the case of an 'almacenero' named Migone who failed some time ago for a very large amount: The creditors appealed, and the Courts reduced considerably the fees claimed by all the lawyers concerned: but public opinion has been so roused by the scandalous abuses revealed, that steps are being taken by the Chamber of Commerce to bring about a radical reform in our Bankruptcy proceedings. A highly important letter on this subject, from Dr. Jose F. Lopez, one of the first commercial lawyers at the Argentine Bar, will be found in another column.

Although the political excitement disturbs the public mind, the greatest interest is now manifested in the National Exhibition, to be held here next September. The building, which is to be erected in the Plazas Victoria and 25 de Mayo, will be commenced this week. So numerous are the demands for space for machinery, agricultural implements, &c., from foreign parts, that it is doubted if the Exhibition Palace, as planned, will be able to contain all the exhibits offered; but the Commissioners and Industrial Club will, doubtless, find a way out of this difficulty.

The National Government advanced last week $ f.100,000 for the prosecution of the Port Works at the Riachuelo. There has been some falling off in the number of foreign vessels availing of the new facilities for entering the Boca, due in a great measure to the very high dues and charges exacted by the Port authorities, and there is a general feeling that the Finance Minister, Dr. Plaza, should take this matter in hands and help the Boca Port by reforming the charges complained of. Messrs. Pica and Co. have laid a project before the Government for building a Dry Dock at the Boca.

The extension of the Western Railway to Pergamino was opened last week as far as Giles. This new branch runs through some of the richest districts in the province and cannot fail to pay well.

Our scientific readers in Europe will learn with pleasure that the great work of Dr. Gould, the eminent astronomer who directs the Cordoba Observatory, called the 'Uranometria Argentina,' is now finished and will be shortly placed in the printers' hands. It will be the most complete work on the Southern Heavens that has yet seen the light.

Mr. James Temple has presented to the Municipality of Cordoba a project for lighting that city with the Electric Light. This light is also now in use in some of the sugar factories in Tucuman: but the Gas interest is so strong in this city that as yet no attempt has been made to introduce it into Buenos Ayres.

The Fund raised here for the relief of the distress in Ireland is now over half-a-million currency, and the committee have given notice that they intend to close the subscription list at an early day.

The Southern Railway Company's employees held their annual Easter Monday Pic-nic and Athletic Sports Meeting at Lanus. It was one of their most successful reunions. The day was gloriously fine, and the attendance was very large.

A number of the leading English unmarried men of this city gave a Bachelors' Ball at the Coliseum last week to the 'elite' of the town. The Diplomatic Corps and officers of H.M. ships on the station were present, and the entertertainment is acknowledged to have been one of the most brilliant ever given in Buenos Ayres.

Immigration is as brisk as ever the steamers from Genoa and other parts bringing every trip batches averaging from 500 to 1,000 souls. Fast as they arrive, Mr. Dillon (the energetic Head of the Immigration Department) sends them to the Interior, which now absorbs all our immigration.

Dr. Plaza, National Minister of Finance, will leave to-morrow for Villa Mercedes, to inaugurate the extension of the Andine Railway to Mendoza, a most important enterprise which will take the iron road to the confines of the Republic on that side. Dr. Zorilla, Minister of the Interior, will also shortly leave for Tucuman, to inaugurate the extension of the line to Salta.

The wool season is gradually drawing to a close, and some of the largest European buyers have left for home. The favourable news from Europe keeps the market very hard, and the little wool still on the estancias will fetch a high price, if good. In the corn market wheat is steady, at from $220 to 230 per fanega. Flour and maize not so steady.

Exchange closes for the mail—
On London, 49⅜-½.
" Paris, 5.20-21
" Antwerp, 5.22-23.

LATEST FROM CHUBUT.

SPLENDID CROP OF WHEAT.

THRILLING ADVENTURES.

MORE OFFICIAL ANNOYANCE.

Though a month later than usual, owing to a cold season, it appears the wheat crop of Chubut is again splendid, the grain heavy and well filled, and the yield in some instances simply wonderful. Reapers of all kinds have been fully employed, and at latest dates threshing was commencing in earnest.

It will be remembered that some time ago young Mr. Stearn left for Chubut in a large whaleboat, with the ultimate object of sealing on the coast. The crew were mostly colonists, two having families here. It appears that Mr. Stearn and four of the crew landed on a point of the Valdes Peninsula, and began operations on the seals herding there. They landed in a small dingy, taking only a few biscuits and a breaker of water with them. When they had killed a goodly number of seals, it came on to blow; and in struggling on the reef to secure the carcases, two of the party were swept away by the sea and drowned. The whaleboat had to clear out to sea. After waiting in vain for its return for three or four days, the three on the reef having exhausted their biscuit, had no alternative but to risk a voyage of some hundred miles in the small dingy, and eventually succeeded in reaching Chubut, after severe privations and superhuman exertions. Three weeks passed, and no tidings of the whaleboat. At last another whaleboat, hailing from the Colony, which had been out sealing some time, returned, and had on board the crew of the missing boat, whom it had picked up on the New Bay shore of the Valdes. It appears the boat carried away its sails, and drifted on the rocks to the south-west of the reef, breaking up immediately. The three men thus cast on these waterless shores must have inevitably perished but that luckily they fell in with the other boat. When the crew of this boat heard that five men had been left on the reef, two of them endeavored to proceed overland to their rescue; but such was the ariduess of the place that they had to desist, and one of the poor fellows was unable to return, dying in the camp. Thus three lives were lost, as well as the boat, cargo, and luggage.

It appears the Government is most unfortunate in the selection of its several representatives in Chubut. It is but recently we reported the barbarous conduct of the subdelegado, not only towards the colonists, but also to his subordinates. By last packet, a batch of four Custom House officers were sent down there—'administrador de rentas,' &c. Finding, of course, no 'rentas' to be collected in a place like Chubut, they have begun to impose petty patentes on boats (not for hire) on buildings lying within 40 yards of the river, on shops, on carts, &c. Desiring to carry things with a high hand, they requested the subdelegacion to embargo all the boats, which the latter discreetly refused, thus bringing on a conflict of powers. Surely, these irritating, miserable swaggerings are not fostering this really creditable colony. It is wonderful what patience these Welshmen have: having waited twelve years for their title-deeds, they must also be annoyed and insulted.

THE MAILS

The following important advices we have received by the last mails:—

Lyons intends to erect a statue to the memory of the inventor of the Jacquard machine. It is well-known how this machine, which reduced the labour of the weaver but not his earnings, was when first brought out burned in the market-place of Lyons. This episode is to be perpetuated in the statue, Jacquard is to be represented standing, his arms folded, and contemplating his machine being consumed by the flames. The statue is to be of marble, as also the pedestal, the latter to be ornamented with bronze bas-reliefs representing the different transformations of this remarkable machine.

The number of flax and linen factories in Great Britain in 1878 was 400, of which 155 were in Scotland, 144 in Ireland, and 101 in England. In 1871, Scotland contained 191 factories; Ireland, 154, and England, 155; a total of 500. Here is a diminution in seven years of 100 factories, principally in those where spinning only is carried on. Ireland lost 10 factories; Scotland, 36, and England, 54. In 1871, the spinning factories in Great Britain were 218; the weaving factories, 174; factories where both weaving and spinning are combined 70; whereas in 1878 these figures were respectively, 161 for spinning, 154 for weaving and 57 for both combined. The great falling off is in the spinning factories, which have decreased by 52. The number of spinning spindles too, has fallen off, being 1,264,516 in 1878 and 1,523,335 in 1871. The falling off in spinning spindles though considerable, is not proportionate to the decrease of factories, which shows that many of the smaller class of mills have given place to larger and more complete establishments. The power looms have increased from 34,301 in 1871 to 40,398 in 1878. There is a decrease in the total number of operatives employed of 15,966, the figures being 124,772 in 1871, and 108,806 in 1878. The decrease was largely in females. That the trade of this textile has been gradually declining appears to be borne out not only by statistics, but by collateral ones of production: first from the diminution of acreage planted with the flax crop, which in 1871 was 17,336 acres, and in 1877 only 7,481 acres. Neither was this decrease made up by foreign imports which in 1871 were valued at £5,030,431, whereas in 1878 they were but £4,351,166. Secondly, British exports of linen yarn in 1871 were 36,235,625 lbs, whereas in 1878 they had gradually come down to 19,216,001 lbs; and the exports of British linen manufactured goods from 220,467,476 yards to 177,766,527.

BRITISH WOOLEN INDUSTRY, PAST AND FUTURE.

The following important paper has been handed us for publication—

Joseph Wrigley recently read before a meeting of the Huddersfield Designers' Association, of England, a paper on the position and prospects of the British woolen industry. After remarking that in 1872 all the British woolen machinery was well employed, and that the nation possessed a power of production about equal to the demand for its goods, he says: 'During the six years from 1872 to 1878 the value of our exports of woolen manufactures had declined on an average 8 to 9 per cent, and the total decline was about 50 per cent. The average decline in volume was from 6 to 7 per cent, and the total decline was about 37 per cent. The exports of the past 10 months of 1879 showed that the downward course still continued, the decline being 6½ per cent in value, and 3½ per cent in quantity, and these figures pointed very closely to the unremunerative character of the business done, and to the fact that we had lost from one-third to one-half of our trade in woolens. And not only had our foreign trade been bad, but our home trade had been interfered with by foreign competitors, the increase of the woolen goods imported during the six years being about 50 per cent. The question, then, as to the prospects of the woolen trade was, how the foreign trade was to be regained, for without that it would be idle to expect good times. It was impossible for the home market to absorb all our productions. A larger market could not be expected in Russia; Sweden and Norway had not a spirited foreign policy, and would probably displace British goods in their markets by goods of their own manufacture; France was our best customer; Turkey had taken 1,825,000 yds more from us, but the State was rotton and corrupt; China would be an almost unlimited field but for the prejudice of the mandarin class: Japan was taking more woolens, but the increase was in French and German goods. These were amongst the countries where there had been an increased demand for our goods. The countries where the demand had decreased in the six years included the following, viz. Germany, 68,5 0,000 yards: Holland, 4,908,000 yards; Spain 4,000,000 yards; Italy, 5,983,000 yards; U. States, 81,300,000 yards, which had been largely caused by protection, but now the country was getting more prosperous our exports there might be expected to increase, still so cheap would be the cost of production in the States that she would compete with us in other markets; New Granada, 1,396,000 yards; Peru, 1,047,000 yards; Chile, 4,621 000 yards; Victoria, 1,475,000 yards &c. The total decrease amounted to 178,623,000 yards, and the total increase to 23,918,000 yards. The net decrease was therefore 153,705,000 yards, or in 1878 a decrease of about 37½ per cent on our exportations in woolens in the year 1872. His conclusion was, that though some markets showed an increase, yet among such several would probably decrease their purchases in the future, and that though in some we may recover the ground lost, others, now almost closed, were likely to remain in that state. The prospect, then, of our foreign trade in woolens was not encouraging, and that opinion was confirmed generally by our foreign merchants.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Royal Mail steamer Minho, Captain Dickenson, will sail to-morrow for England. Our Packet Edition is included in this morning's issue. Mr. Thomas Drysdale will leave in this steamer. A special train has been engaged for Mr. Drysdale and his friends and will leave the Central Station at 12-45 sharp. The steamer Tejedor will be in waiting at the Boca to take the party to the Outer Roads. The Tejedor will leave the Boca at one o'clock exactly.

Politics keep warming up as the momentous 11th draws nigh. There is a most unpleasant excitement in all circles, but the chances are that there will be no fighting, in spite of all the gunpowder writing going on. The rumour of a row and a couple of political murders in Tucuman has not been confirmed.

There was a fashionable wedding in Scotch circles yesterday, when Mr. David Methven junr. led to the altar of Hymen Miss Catherine Brown, the charming and accomplished daughter of Mr. John Alexander Brown of Campana estancia. The Rev. James Smith performed the ceremony, after which the happy couple embarked for Montevideo, whence they will start for a tour in Europe by the Royal Mail steamer Minho. We heartily join the numerous friends of both families in wishing the young couple a long life and every happiness.

Our Tory subscribers, and they are very numerous, passed a miserable Sunday, owing to our telegram, through the Havas Agency, announcing that, at the general elections for the new House of Commons, the Liberals had taken 32 of the Conservative seats, although returns had only been received from 268 constituencies. The 32 seats conquered destroys Lord Beaconsfield's majority in the House of Commons, and any further seats won will of course turn the scale to the Liberal side. Our Liberal friends all look so much younger since the news came that it is difficult to recognise them as the same men. It is to be feared that the 'Gladstone bubble' has burst the wrong way, or rather has not burst at all. It is plain that the elections have at least pricked the Jingo bubble. Bubbles, like dogs, can only have their day. Turn about is fair play, a thing John Bull dearly loves.

The inauguration of the Giles Railway was about the slowest thing on record. Only the engine-driver and guard arrived in the inaugural train. The sheepfarmers assembled at the station, but there was no 'funcion' whatever; and the guard complained that there was not a drop of anything even to wet his lips at the new station. We have not yet discovered where the hitch was. In three weeks the line opens to San Antonio de Areco.

We have to thank the Captain of the splendid Allan Line steamer Canadian for London papers to the 4th of March.

The *Industrial* of Saturday last published a stiff communication on the subject of the completion of the City Improvement Works. We fear that 'the powers that be' are just now too busy with electioneering matters to attend to improvements anywhere, in city or country.

During the storm on Holy Thursday the lightning entered the archeopiscopal palace in Parana and played Puck with the Rev Dr Gelabert's pictures and mirrors; several valuable paintings were utterly destroyed, but no lives were lost.

The river yesterday looked as low in water as the Tories were in spirits. At 9 o'clock one could walk about at the mole head. Up the river they are complaining of freshets and floods here and there.

A Norwegian paper, the *Karmsunds Posten*, states that a portion of a railway carriage belonging to the unfortunate Tay Bridge train has been washed ashore at Utsire, a small haven on the south-west coast of Norway.

A good sized 'lug' is worth money in the West of Ireland. The Grand Jury of Sligo lately awarded £100, under the Peace Preservation Acts, to James Cunningham, a sub-agent on an estate, as compensation for his having had a portion of his left ear cut off. It is no wonder our countrymen sometimes get by the ears, where the organ is so valuable.

The Parque Station was crowded yesterday morning with a gay throng on their way to the Mercedes Races. The weather was simply delightful—a genuine River Plate autumn day.

The Tiro Nacional people had their usual 'outing' at Palermo on Sunday, but neither the attendance nor the bull's eyes were very numerous. There was no disorder. The Rifleros had an amateur performance at the Opera House last night.

The receipts of the Campana Railway for March were 378,1153 m/c.

Dr. Plaza, the talented Minister of Finance, will leave town to-morrow for Villa Mercedes, to inaugurate the extension of the Railway to Mendoza. We shall not be able to attend this important ceremony, but will send a reporter.

The Communion Service at the Scotch Church on Sunday was largely attended, and the sacred edifice was filled with a devout congregation. The weather was so fine that numbers of people came in from the suburbs.

The news from Montevideo is by no means reassuring. The latest report is that Colonel Caraballo, a stormy petrel of the old school, is on the north bank of the River Negro with 400 patriots at his back (a sad look-out for the poor estancieros thereabouts); and he has issued what we suppose we must call a 'soul-stirring proclamation' about Liberty, Tyranny, Religiosity and the rest of it. Poor Banda Oriental!

Another Titanic fee! A Montevidean M.D. lately billed a family there with a little account for 18,000 gold dollars!! They say they wont pay, as the amount is 'excesivamente crecido.' We should rather say so. The lawyers' fees in the Migone case are a mere 'fleabite' to the value put on his services by the Montevidean Esculapius.

The Cable to Europe is now working so splendidly that the commercial telegrams are often received two hours before they are sent. The political telegrams, like great people, move more slowly.

It is announced that Dn. Felix Frias will shortly leave for a long tour in Europe.

All the Italian and many of the Spanish home papers are writing up the coming Buenos Ayres Exhibition in grand style, and with effect too.

One of the desperadoes concerned in the fearful tragedy enacted at Sandy Point three years ago by the convicts there, lately met his just fate, being shot dead by Lieutenant Davila who is in temporary charge of the Sub-Delegation at Santa Cruz. The escaped convict resisted arrest, and Lieutenant Davila very properly shot him down. Strange to say, this young officer, after performing such a great service to society, surrendered his post and voluntarily constituted himself under arrest till enquiry be made into the case. We consider the Lieutenant's scruples quite out of place: in fact we don't understand them at all.

IMMIGRANTS' DIFFICULTIES.

Marcos Paz, March 13, 1880.

To the Editor of the *Standard*,

Sir,

Camp people, myself one of the number, cannot understand why your paper so persistently advocates emigration to this country. People in Europe will certainly be led to believe that they have only to land in Buenos Ayres and their fortunes are made, while the fact is, that apart from the extra work of harvest and shearing, there are at least double the number of labouring men the country at present requires, and every additional piece of land fenced in throws so many more out of employment.

Stop it, dear Mr. Mulhall.

Tell those who think of coming without money that there are hundreds of poor fellows walking about the country, good men, who would gladly give their labour in return for maintenance during the coming winter.

THE STANDARD
PACKET EDITION
Per R. M. S. MINHO

TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1880

THE NEW GILES RAILWAY.

The inauguration of the Giles Railway, which takes place this morning, is to our view of domestic politics the revindicati on of Buenos Airean rights; and in the gay party of friends who bowl over the green hills of Lujan in the Western Railway car, there may be found some Gallicean Tejedorista or Roquista who, last month, to please his party, and under the pressure of Tiro Nacionalism, or any other ism, abjured his faith in his country and its future, will, as he jump from the car at the Giles station, exclaim with the Italian astronomer 'E pur si muove,' which in common parlance means 'spite of all our blunders, all our errors, and all our drawbacks, the country moves on!!

The town of Giles is one of the most ancient in this Province; its camps are some of the richest in Buenos Ayres, and are covered with flocks of sheep, whose wools, for fineness and excellence of staple, are renowned in the great European wool markets. The population of the town is small, and whilst, we believe, the village numbered as many inhabitants in the early part of this century, when it was made the home of some of Whitlock's soldiers, its camps have risen in value, and the district is one of our richest. We cull from the pages of our River Plate Handbook the following few statistics respecting this partido, which holds an area of 43 square leagues, supporting thereon 3820 inhabitants, engaged for the most part in sheepfarming and estancia business. The estancias number 75, and at the last census held, 18,000 cows 11,000 horses and 420,000 sheep. The town of Giles boasts of a population of 910 inhabitants, and has a public school that teaches 210 children. There are 280 National Guards and 520 Irish families in the district.

It is so long now since we inaugurated a new railway in this province that a suspicion arises that our energies have drifted into new currents that rise less from the growth of our industries than from our passions, prejudices and errors. The little railway inaugurated to-day is a line so short that its significance, in a railway point of view, amounts to nothing; the real import of to-day's 'funciou' is that the celebration, humble though it be, will lift the Porteño mind from the meshes of clubroom politics, Remington rifleism and Tiro Nacionalism. The very money that has been squandered in this city in militarising its youth and inculcating principles which since the world began have proved troublesome and dangerous to every free people, would have paid for the steel rails that fully a year ago, but for our political folly, should have been laid up to the town of San Antonio de Areco and over the Molina camps that are now owned by the Ham family.

But the descendants of Ham, Shem and Japhetd can, from the obscurity of their earliest annals, point to no more lasting triumph than the locomotive, whose shrill whistle will re-echo this morning for the first time through the hills of Giles.

MUNICIPAL REPORT.

The Municipality of Buenos Ayres has just published its report for the year 1879, and we find in its pages many items of useful Municipal information—data about our hospitals, tramways, lodging houses, markets, abattoirs, &c., not easily obtained elsewhere. The chapter on Tramways will, perhaps, have increased interest for our readers, owing to the exhaustive figures and comparative tables which Mr. Lord Mayor Guerrico gives, and which proves, beyond the possibility of contradiction, that this city is the greatest tramway city in the whole world, and that the traffic on our tramways, in spite of the crisis, scarcity of money and economy amongst the people, is yearly increasing, as appears by the following table:—

	Passengers.
1877	12,512,763
1878	12,966,372
1879	13,307,704

The following comparative table shows how immensely superior to all other cities Buenos Ayres is in her tramway accommodation—

	Kilometres.	Inhabitants
Buenos Ayres	178	300,000
New York	121	1,000,000
Boston	100	250,000
Montevideo	97	111,500
Philadelphia	96	700,000
Moscow	92	450,000
London	91	4,000,000
Brussels	38	210,000
Glasgow	24	600,000
Vienna	22	630,000
Constantinople	10	1,075,000
Madrid	6	400,000

The City of Buenos Ayres Tramway, which is the most important company in this city, opened its first section of ten miles in August, 1870; subsequently it obtained other concessions from Government, bought up the Southern Railway Tramway, the Mendez Bros. tramway, and the National Tramway Company. Its total extension in actual service is 32.87 miles, and 1.85 in construction; all the line, with the exception of a few squares, is laid with steel rails: in the city 'Canaleta,' and in Barracas 'Vignolle.' The Company has four stations; the Barracas station, close to the Tres Esquinas, has stabling for 300 horses, galpones for forty coaches, and area of 12,000 feet covered over for forage; besides it has a steam engine for working all the different machines, cutting grass, shelling maize, &c., and it has workshops for its own blacksmiths, carpenters and painters, besides offices, dwellings, &c.

Station at the corner of Brazil and Buen Orden has stabling for 200 horses, galpones for 15 coaches, and deposits for hay &c.

Station at Cinco Esquinas has stabling for 184 horses, galpones for coaches, and so forth.

Caridad Station consists of two large edifices, the first in Calle Caridad, and the other in Calle Venezuela, containing waitroom, offices, residence for station-master, large galpones for horses, coaches, forage, workshops, &c.; stabling for 400 horses and 50 coaches, and a large 'noria' in the patio, with a swimming bath for the horses. This company carried the following number of passengers during the year on its various lines:—

	Passengers.	$m|c.
Caridad line	2,801,784	5,603,568
Cinco Esquinas to Plaza Victoria	569,207	1,138,414
	Kilometres.	$m|c.
Barracas, Calle Juncal., Plaza Constitucion and Victoria	623,860	1,637,120
	477,631	1,277,445

The Anglo-Argentine Tramway was started in the year 1871. It has six stations, called Rivadavia, Moreno, Recoleta, Caseros and Corrales. Its coaches run over 269 squares, 16 squares 'adoquinados,' 134 squares paved; 67 squares paved between the rails, and 52 squares macadamised. This line during the year 1879 had 561 horses working, 152 in reserve; 285 employees, and earned $2,966,689 m|c.

Belgrano Tramway.—This company was formed in the year 1872, and has a large station, perhaps the finest in this city, in Calle Santa Fé. It had 300 horses in service every month, and 150 in reserve; 112 employees, and 40 in reserve; and it earned during the year 1,709,514 m|c.

The Boca Tramway was started in the year 1870, and inaugurated on the 3rd September, 1872. It has 160 horses in service, and 60 employees, and it earned during the year 563,522 m|c.

The Lacrosse Tramway has an extension of 11,088 metres, and runs 16 coaches daily, has 150 horses in service and 50 in reserve. Carried last year 1,802,810 passengers, and earned 3,605,620 m|c.

The accidents on the tramways are chiefly limited to children and policemen: children because they are allowed to play in the streets, and put stones and matches on the line; and policemen because they invariably try to jump on the platform when the car is running; and a Municipal law ought to be passed prohibiting passengers from riding on the platform. No tramway car should go faster than six miles an hour. The City of Buenos Ayres Tramway Company has obtained permission to make branches into barracas and deposits in the following streets:—

Rivadavia, facing the Plaza 11 de Setiembre.
Rivadavia and Ecuador, No. 1337.
" 1316.
Ecuador, No. 6 and 38.
Jujuy, No. 12, 17 and 20.
Centro America, No. 7.
Cangallo, No. 1235.
La Rioja, " 84.
Buen Orden, Nos. 903, 329, 799, 943, 944, 959, and corner of Caseros.
Brazil, Nos. 302, 310, 325, 343, 398.
Lima and corner of Caseros, 793.
Santa Lucia Avenue, No. 5.
Plaza Constitucion, Barraca del Siglo.

LATEST FROM CHILE.

Santiago, March 28th

The Minister of War, in the field, has sent the following despatch:—

General Baquedano's division took Moquegua at 1 o'clock p.m. on the 20th. The enemy, over 1,200 strong, offered no resistance, and retired to the St. Angeles slope, a position said to be impregnable, where they threw up breastworks of stone.'

On the 21st General Baquedano reconnoitred and formed a clever plan of attack, and on that night the 2nd of the Line, a Santiago Battalion, a battery of Artillery and 300 cavalry marched through the valley to ascend the heights and take the enemy in the rear at dawn next day. Col. Muñoz commanded. Gen. Baquedano was to attack in front with his remaining force, between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning. A battery of artillery was to open fire on the breastworks from a point near the Alto de la Villa Station.

The Atacama regiment was ordered to close up the enemy's right wing, and to accomplish this, had to pass through a defile presenting almost insurmountable difficulties. The enemy left this point undefended, believing it to be impregnable.

After the terrible ascent of this defile, the Commanders, officers and men vieing with each other to get first up, the Atacamas deployed and opened fire on the enemy at 6½ o'clock in the morning, the artillery opening on the works at the same time.

One hour later the Peruvians fled in all directions, exchanging shots on the left with Colonel Muñoz, who failed to cut off their retreat owing to the delays caused by the difficult ground. The Atacamas were also slow in descending from the heights, so that, by the time the infantry could start in pursuit (cavalry being out of question in these defiles) the enemy had gained much distance and were dispersing by the mountain paths. Nevertheless we followed to Torata, where General Buquedano and part of his force arrived early at night.

On the 23 l we took Torata.

This victory, which leaves us masters of the roads to Arequipa and an important position, only cost us 8 killed and 20 wounded. The enemy lost rather more, and nearly all his arms, provisions, and some prisoners fell into our hands.

But for the daring manoeuvre of the Atacamas the day would have been a bloody one, and the victory is mainly due to this corps.

The artillery also distinguished itself by great precision in firing, which quite demoralised the Peruvian troops after a few hours.

I have thanked the Atacama Battalion in the name of the Government, for its heroism.

Our troops arrived yesterday from Torata to take up positions at Alto de la Villa.

The Chacabuco and the Loa returned on the 22d from Lobos, Chinchas and Independencia islands, having successfully accomplished their orders.

THE BOCA.

The decree of the National Government, which we give at foot, will be welcome news to all friends to the Boca, and the funds which the National Government has so spontaneously ordered to be paid to the Committee, will enable that Committee to continue the dredging of the Riachuelo up to the Barracas Bridge. From one cause or other the foreign shipping trade of the Boca has of late very sensibly declined. We have no longer fine shipping lists sent us every fortnight by our special Boca reporter, and his excuse for not sending us these lists is, that there are so few foreign ships now down there; and the latest Boca revival that we know of is Captain Bruce's rather spirited determination to run his steamer the Capitan from the Boca to the ports in the Uruguay. This move will, no doubt, greatly assist the Boca, if it receives sufficient public support to become a permanent line; and if the money which the National Government now pays over to the Boca Committee be carefully and economically expended, it may enable Mr Huergo to so deepen and widen the channel, that the difficulties that attended navigation above the Barraca de Peña will be removed.

There is no firmer believer in the future of the Boca than Dr. Plaza, National Minister of Hacienda; and had the Fair scheme been brought before this Minister and submitted to the National Government, instead of the Provincial Government, it is probable that ere now the concession would have been granted, and the works in a fair way of being carried out.

The following is the decree:—

Art. 1. The Finance Office will hand to the Riachuelo Port Commissioners 100,000 fts. This sum shall be taken in anticipation from the funds negotiated in Europe, and repaid in due course from the subscription to the Land Loan, which has just been re-opened.

AVELLANEDA.
V. de la Plaza.
Benjamin Zorilla.
Lucas Gonzalez.
Miguel Goyena.
Carlos Pellegrini.

CHASCOMUS

SUNDAY SCHOOL PIC-NIC.

On Friday last the annual gathering of the Sunday School, in connection with St. Andrew's Church, Chascomus, was held at the Estancia Adela. Notwithstanding indications of the barometer and the sky threatening a rain-storm on the preceding evening, the day dawned brightly, to the intense satisfaction of the juvenile and the sad disappointment of farmers. Four commodious waggons decorated with various flags, banners, mottoes, wreaths of flowers and garlands of leaves, mustered at the School-room at 9 o'clock. Several private carriages joined the procession. The French brass band, generously provided by the same gentlemen who did as much and more for the pic-nic last year, went in front, playing enlivening airs. The waggons were kindly sent by Mr. Ross, Mr. John Dodds, Mr. John Bell, and Mr. A. Hilliard. Mr. Hilliard's waggon attracted particular attention from the variety and number of appropriate mottoes in large letters which draped its wings, and the bevy of smiling girls in fluest holiday attire with whom it was freighted. He that ran could thus read: 'Adela's woods a welcome wave to Chascomus Sunday School.' 'Happy days of childhood.' 'The Sabbath School. 'Three cheers for our Pastor and Sunday School Teachers.' On the way out these were seen, and on the return the following were displayed: 'Homeward bound.' 'May we meet again in 1881.' 'A pic-nic for ever.' The Union Jack and the Argentine flags gaily fluttered in the refreshing breeze which fanned our cheeks over the parched though still verdant plains of the camp. Having arrived safely at the estancia where St. Andrew's Church was cradled into vigorous being nearly a quarter of a century ago, it was peculiarly gratifying to see the children's children of some of the founders of the church, with many others, welcomed within the open doors, and to the beautiful woods of that hospitable home. A cordial reception awaited the children, their parents, guardians and friends, by Mr. and Mrs. James Dodds, Miss Crosbie and Mr. Henry Dodds, who contributed whatever was needful towards the success of the gathering and the pleasure of the large company, numbering about 100 juveniles, and the same number of those who years ago, more or less, rejoiced in the same designation.

Several of Sankey's choicest hymns were sung sweetly to the accompaniment of the piano and flute. The band also played with admirable effect two of those favourite sacred songs, and the National Hymn 'Oid mortales,' the singing being conducted by Mr. Samuel Jones and M. Francois Biscoy, of the Colegio Anglo Franco Argentino. Afterwards all marched to the shady grounds, down the umbrageous avenue of willows, through the splendid triumphal arch thrown across its entire width. A bounteous dejeuner was spread over immense table cloths upon the sward, the children being first and at the same table served. There were baskets, hampers and bags filled with all sorts of good things for big and wee folks, with tea ad libitum and a copious supply of more expensive liquors, suited to the taste of some who had a superstitious dread of the water there, as containing undesirable medicinal properties. Those of this persuasion gratefully remembered in their libations the liberal gentleman who was so mindful of their health and spirits.

The spot selected seemed equally adapted for a pic-nic and to call up in our minds these lines:

The hawthorn bush, with seats beneath the shade
For talking age and whispering lovers made.

Many useful and elegant prizes were awarded to the boys for racing and jumping, and to girls for racing and walking matches. Besides many friends here, some at a distance granted the prizes, among whom we note Mr. Lochere and Mr. James MacCallum of Buenos Ayres. Games, swings and dances followed. All re-assembled at the house, and after the boys had sung 'The Whale,' boys and girls the National hymn, the company 'Auld Lang Syne' and the Queen's Anthem, a vote of thanks, at the suggestion of the Rev. Mr. Ferguson, was accorded with enthusiastic vivas to the Messrs D odds and the ladies for the glad some entertainment which had been afforded the children and their friends. The procession of vehicles then re-formed and after a pleasant drive reached home with the band playing a martial air, amid clouds of dust, and shouts of vivas and the liveliest excitement of the citizens of Chascomus.

Tapley.

ST. JOHN'S ANGLICAN CHURCH

The annual Easter Vestry of the above church was held in the Schoolroom on Tuesday, the 30th inst. The Rev. Dr. Smith, Rector of the Church, occupied the chair.

The number of votes held by the registered vestrymen present amounted to 68.

After approval of the minutes of the last annual vestry, Mr. Gardner B. Perry, the Treasurer, laid before the meeting the ordinary accounts for the year ending December 31, 1879, which showed a small balance in the treasurer's hands. With regard to the special accounts, showing receipts and expenditure on account of church repairs and improvements, these showed a considerable balance due to the treasurer.

These accounts having been approved, the Secretary read the Report of the Select Vestry for the year. The chief points referred to in the Report are the following:—H.M. Government has consented to retain the trusteeship of the church building and property. Steps are being taken to secure the registration of the Select Vestry as a 'persona juridica' An account of the repairs and alterations effected in the church and adjoining premises is given; it had been found necessary to pull down the old chancel wall, this not being sufficiently strong to carry the heavy stonework of the new windows and verandas; advantage was taken of this to extend the chancel six feet; on this account the estimates for the improvements had been somewhat exceeded.

A statement is made to the effect that the expenses attending the erection of the new windows and verandas have been defrayed by the donors, that the ordinary expenses of the establishment, ever since the withdrawal of the subsidy formerly given by the British Government, have always been defrayed out of the ordinary revenues, and that the special appeals made by the Select Vestry were exclusively for the purpose of meeting the extraordinary expenses on account of necessary repairs to or improvements in the church building, duly authorized by the Registered Vestry.

During the year there had been an increase in the average attendance of both children and teachers in the Sunday School. The School Library had been increased by a donation of fifty volumes.

The report having been approved, Mr George Tucker proposed a vote of thanks to the Treasurer, Mr G. B. Perry, for his untiring labors and sacrifice of time in the performance of his duties as treasurer and churchwarden, and in personally superintending the work of improvement which had been so well carried out in the church. Mr Reginald Nield seconded this motion, which was unanimously carried; the thanks of the meeting were then conveyed to Mr Perry by the Chairman, who added his personal thanks for the many services rendered by the treasurer.

Mr. Perry, in acknowledging the vote of thanks, said he could only accept this on the supposition that his colleagues in the Select Vestry were included in the vote.

One of the vestry men present, referring to the statement in the Report that a balance was still owing the Treasurer on account of the improvements, volunteered a donation to the fund. Others present following this example, the sum of $12,250 was subscribed.

A letter from a registered vestryman was read by the Chairman, offering a monthly contribution of $300 for a period of twelve months, and suggesting that others might be willing to contribute in a similar manner to the improvement fund.

The meeting then proceeded to elect a churchwarden and two select vestrymen for the next year. The votes having been counted the chairman announced the result of the election to be as follows:—

Churchwarden—Mr. Gardner B. Perry.

Vestrymen—Mr. Beginald Nield, Mr. John Zimmermann.

The Rector nominated as his churchwarden for the year, Mr. George Cooper.

Mr. Barnes having proposed a vote of thanks to the Rector for his conduct in the chair,

This was seconded by Dr. Hiron, and carried unanimously.

The meeting then separated.

THE FIRST SOD.

Next week, amid the dismal hum of political strife, a sound, faint and modest in itself, but destined to have a powerful echo in the future, will be heard in Plaza Victoria. The spade (it ought to be tipped with gold) will turn the first sod of earth to make way for the first stone of the Buenos Aires Exhibition of 1880; and the thud of that spade and ring of the trowel that initiates so momentous a building, may well be considered as the protest of Peace and Industry at the renewed political alarms which threaten the birth of a great and patriotic enterprise. It is truly typical of the strong social contrasts which this country presents, that, on the eve of commencing a work which promises such great material and moral advantages to the nation, the air should be filled with rumors of political assassinations, revolutions and all the baneful tokens of civil discord. But let us hope that this fresh outburst of political passion and rancour will stop short of fatal extremes, although the news of yesterday does not look like it.

The turning of the first sod of the Buenos Ayres Exhibition will be a simple ceremony. There will be no pageant; no display of flags; no senseless shouting crowd, above all no attempt at tulsome speeches full of that nauseous mutual admiration so typical of this wonderful Nineteenth Century. The disciples of Industry and Labour go to work in different fashion; 'Deeds, not Words' is their motto.

The turning of this first sod is an event of more importance than any but those patriotic and far-seeing men who have promoted this Exhibition imagine. It means a closer connection of this country with the great nations of the earth, and increased respect on their part towards it; for, much of the prejudice which exists in Europe against everything South American, undoubtedly springs from sheer ignorance of the manners, customs and idiosyncracies of its peoples: The Argentine Republic, though, perhaps, least of all deserving of this unfounded prejudice, has to bear its share of it; and any event so highly calculated to remove this rooted European hallucination as the approching Exhibition is, should be hailed with enthusiasm by the whole nation and written down as a red-letter epoch in its annals.

It is unreasonableto expect that we shall have any great number of European visitors at this our first International Fair, but those who will come will be of the right sort, the representatives of Trade and Industry, whose presence will mean more for the material future of this country than if Kings and Princes were to surround the President of the Republic when he opens the Show. One crowned head, and that perhaps the wisest, certainly the most learned, of any that wear the diadems of the world, may be expected. His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, the warmest friend that Science, Art and Industry have amongst the great ones of the earth, is expected to come, and the Imperial visitor may look for a right royal welcome, as he is held in the highest respect by the people of this, as of all other countries. But though European visitors may not be numerous, an enormous influx may be expected from the provinces and the sister countries of South America, and hotel and lodging house keepers may well look forward to an 'Agosto', although the Exhibition is to take place in September.

It is interesting to note the palpable proofs of the steady progress of this country, as seen in its Exhibitions. First came the Cordoba Fair, a mere domestic revision of the wardrobe of the intended 'debutante in the Industrial world. Then the small Exhibition in this city, a private rehearsal, as it were, for presentation at the grand Drawing-room in Paris, and finally Argentina's most successful debut at Industry's gorgeous Palace in that Queen of Cities in the year 1878. Now it is Argentina's turn to receive in her own house; and, unless the manœuvres of the crack-brained politicians she has the misfortune to call her sons interfere with the fete, the success in store for her in her own home will be still more flattering than that achieved abroad.

There have been so many unavoidable delays in connection with the commencement of this Exhibition building, that a by no means small section of the public is apprehensive that the Palace will not be finished in time, and that foreign exhibitors and visitors will be disappointed, which would mean an utter fiasco. Even yesterday, when the work should have commenced, there was another postponement. Let there be no more. Let the Committee see that the works are inaugurated next week, in spite of wind, weather, wives, politics or anything else. There is an old proverb to the effect that 'delays are dangerous.' But we have faith in the Committee and the men of the Industrial Club. The whole country, which was either hostile or indifferent when they started their patriotic project, is now with them to a man.

Since the opening of the late Prince Albert's great work, the famous Crystal Palace of 1851, perhaps no Exhibition as yet held has been fraught with greater promise for a nation than this first effort of Argentina in the tournaments of international industry. We were present in boyhood at that incomparable Show in the Metropolis of the World 29 years ago, and the gorgeous scene has held its own in Memory's waste in spite of the attractions of its many successors in other countries; but we expect to witness in this city in September next a sight which, if less splendid than that with which the richest country in the world opened the era of Exhibitions, will surpass it in the interest which the first steps of a young nation in the difficult path of industrial progress must always awaken in those who wish it well.

MONTEVIDEO.

March 29th, 1880.

I read some observations you made in a leader on the subject of our political affairs, and I am sorry to say that I am not of your opinion on the subject of the influence the daily press has had on the turn things have taken and in the general influence it has on politics in general. It is my opinion that the press is the originator of all the trouble, not only in this instance, but also in almost every other instance where the public weal has been affected by the revolutionary opposition. It is true that in comparison with your journals the press of this country is far more circumspect, but there is more danger in the public mind being disturbed by a systematic pasquinade in this country than there is in yours, owing to the warlike character of the people. With regard to Latorre's wholesale condemnation saying that the people of this country are ungovernable, there is more truth in it than a public writer is generally willing to acknowledge. But the truth should be told, however irksome, and the more so because it is easily misconstrued. When Latorre condemned the people as ungovernable, he means a certain noted portion of it, and the proof of it is that he expresses his gratitude for the assistance and support he has experienced at the hands of the rest of the people.

The fact of the matter is, my dear Sir, that few of the South American republics are more difficult to keep in peace than the Uruguay—a period of four years peace, such as we have had, is a 'rara avis' in this country, and that is known well. What is the cause? Nothing but the untry, and that is known well. What is the cause? Nothing but the unquiet spirit of the native population, and to prevent this evil from coming to the front and constantly provoking an outburst, a strong government is the only resource for a time because the evil doers must be put down, or else never shall we have a stable government. Latorre's administration may have committed some faults, even some very egregious faults; but look upon the many good things it has done, and I am sure that in the mind of the impartial and the just independent spirit of the righteous he will find the balance is inclined very much in his favour. Forty or fifty millions of money squandered away by his near predecessors coming from foreign and internal loans that will weigh upon coming generations for many years, pensions granted to every native for imaginary services, situations as employees given to all the young people that should have been made to cast their future lot in more productive and far-seeing pursuits, robbing and pilfering and wholesale contraband as a system by the men employed by the government offices, all which are proved beyond any doubt by the scandalous fortunes made by employees and those that abetted and encouraged it for their own purposes,—all these have been more or less suppressed, order and honesty established as a sytem of administration throughout the country; no more loans have been contracted, every thing was duly paid up to the end of the provisional government, robbery outside suppressed with a strong hand, the farmer and the estanciero was the owner of his stock and not the highway-robber as in former times: and are these not worth mentioning? Foreign debts attended to regularly as far as it was possible to do with diminished resourses and a dreadful economical crisis, Home debt also attended to in a similar way; the scandalous paper money system eradicated for good and all; the existing paper converted and amortised regularly towards its total extinction. Are all these not worth mentioning? Where is the example of a better administration in this country, even in Berro's time? And are all these not to be brought home to him that so worthily did them; are all these to be forgotten and nothing brought to him that was the author of them all? stigmatise him daily by the press with tyranny, and robbery, butchery and all the bitter and never ceasing attacks of the opposition press that has brought all the trouble and vexation? Witness the conduct of the opposition press, and it will be seen that never was impartial mention made of the good acts of the Government. All was hushed up, to bring to the surface any defect, any error, any unjust charge that might be made to influence against the Government; and the consequence was that public confidence in the stability of the country was shaken to its very foundation; and that, together with the bad state of trade and the penury of the people through former extravagance, has brought things to a state for which nothing but a change of Government seemed a remedy; but, a change for the better? That is the question. I say, let us have peace, and let the country go on; let the sheep and cattle farmer prosper; let agriculture thrive, and let property be a real personal acquisition outside, and we shall do well in course of a few years. Let revolutionary sway get the upper hand and woe to the country. Then we shall see fresh loans, fresh contracts for supplies, plenty of contraband, the revenue robbed by the employees and their abbettors and we shall have plenty of liberty—to do evil things. And we shall end by disappearing from the list of nations, from among the small fry of South American republics which may be the least evil after all.

Ralph.

LATEST FROM ROSARIO

April 2nd.

There is stagnation in the wheat and political markets. In the first because there is no more to be bought, and in the second because it is all cut and dried to cast the vote of this Department in favor of Gen. Roca. Our elected Deputies to Congress got the astounding number of 104 votes in Rosario; but they were sufficient. General Roca will probably poll quadruple that number, which will also be quite sufficient, as no contrary vote will be offered. We have thus arrived at the perfection of electoral suffrage. In this Department of Rosario, there are 1 should suppose, about six thousand legal voters. Just see how quietly our system works. Of these six thousand voters only 104 are required to leave their home and occupations to elect Provincial Deputies to Congress, and I suppose five hundred of them will be quite enough to secure the success of Gen. Roca. Is not this what may be called simple electioneering machinery? I commend our Santa Fe system to the rest of the Republic, although it is cheering to observe that most of the provinces are adopting the same simple and easily worked principles.

Our Provincial Bank paper is depreciating every day, and to an alarming extent. It is now from 26 to 27 discount for gold, and 20 to 20½ for Bolivian silver. The Bank emits notes in Bolivians; that is to say, it engages to redeem in Bolivian silver of the old type. This of course is impossible as the old 'cuatros' have mostly disappeared. The Balance sheet of 29th February shows an emission of $1,229,621 of inconvertible paper, with cash on hand of 168,000 in fuertes and 96,749 in Bolivians. Neither the Government nor the Municipality have diminished their debt. This, and an uneasy feeling in reference to political affairs, are causing the depreciation in the value of the paper. This uneasiness is daily increasing in all circles of the community. Were the Government to pay off even a part of its enormous debt, the Bank would recuperate its credit, but I fear we cannot hope for this, notwithstanding the very large revenue of the province.

I said at the commencement of my letter that politics were stagnant; but there is something connected with politics that is awakening into activity. An armed force of this Department was despatched on Wednesday to the Arroyo del Medio. Commentaries run from mouth to mouth. There is a great apparent agitation amongst the officials, but nobody can tell what it means. The Gefe Politico was riding yesterday attended by a single soldier. He looked as serious as a Roman medal of Vespasian. The townspeople do not appear to be much affected. Business goes on as usual, and nobody seems to care where the authorities send their troops to. The papers say that the Government will mobilize the National Guards; but I cannot see the slightest reason for such an illegal act. It is supposed by some that the alarm has been caused by the organization of a Tiro Nacional in San Nicolas.

The country has suffered a great loss in the death of Mr. Aaron Castellanos, the founder of the first Argentine agricultural colony, that of Esperanza. He was a thorough representative man. He was the first to propose the Central Argentine, before Mr. Wheelwright took the work in hand. Latterly he was occupied in carrying out a plan for railways to the south of this province. The moles, such as they are, in Rosario owe their existence to his great spirit of enterprise. His active mind was always hatching some scheme of progress.

W. P.

CORDOVA.

27th March, 1880.

Dear *Standard*,

Absorbed as your thoughts and your columns are by the exciting politics of the day, can you find space for a few lines on a more peaceful subject?

The electric light is a subject at present attracting much attention in Europe. If it has any chance of successfully competing with gas in England, where coal is so cheap, much more chance must it have in Cordova, where coal is a luxury. So thinks our friend Mr James Temple of this city. He has accordingly made propositions to the Municipalities of this city and of Tucuman to illuminate their streets at night by electricity, and keeping himself well informed as to the progress of electric science in Europe, has carried out a series of experiments to determine upon the particular system of lighting most likely to be attended with success. Rejecting the Jablochoff cradle, which tires the eyes, and wastes much power through the necessity of covering it with dense opal shades, and the Edison light which appears yet to be very much in embryo, he has decided in favor of the Wademme burner, and is daily expecting an assortment of lamps and machinery from England per Lamport and Holt's steamer Pliny. When these arrive he will apply for permission to light up the Plaza here, and will then be able to form some idea of the cost at which he can light up the city.

The comet which astonished you in Buenos Aires last month, seems to have taken all the astronomers by surprise. It appears to be one of a more than usual cometic erracity, appearing at increasing intervals, for which it is difficult to account. Dr. Gould informs me that, on this occasion, it actually passed through the atmosphere of the sun, and appeared to graze the surface of the sun itself, appearing also to take leave of its tail on one side the sun and pick it up again on the other. It took two hours to make its semi-circular sweep round the sun, about a million miles more or less. What became of the tail during these two hours? That is the question which is likely to puzzle astronomers for some time to come. A piece of it must have been burnt off, yet away went the comet with his tail as before 40 degrees long, as if nothing in particular had hapened. He will probably be back again in the year 1895, or thereabout, when those of us who are alive then will see what we shall see.

X.

BAHIA BLANCA.

In looking over the *Encyclopaedia Britanica* a few days ago I was struck by what it says about the above port, describing it as the only good one in the Province of Buenos Ayres.

It is now some time since the Government ordered surveys to be made down there, and entrance to be properly buoyed, Mr Hunter Davidson having been commissioned to do so. I cannot remember having seen anything in the papers to the effect that same had been done.

There is no doubt but that the port of Bahia Blanca or Belgrano, as it is sometimes called, is destined, at some future day, to become a very important one. It is described by everyone who knows it, and has been there, as a most capacious and safe harbour, having plenty of depth at all times, and of easy entrance and good anchorage.

The only drawback about it that I see is that the town is situated so very far away from the port; but this will be partly remedied when the tramway is constructed, for which a concession has been granted by Government to a French emigration company.

The climate, although so much farther south, may be compared to that about Chascomus, only much drier, the rainfall being less during the year. Peaches, grapes, and all kinds of fruits grow there in abundance, also wheat, barley and maize.

Why is it that the lands around are not measured out in lots and given to emigrants? Is it that they are not fertile enough? or is it that the Immigration Department wants to people the upper provinces first? and has an object in doing so. By sending all to Santa Fé, where, one of your correspondents writes, the people are starving and can get no work, and are a burden upon the National Government.

One of my friends from the south writes me to advise all who want to make a move and better themselves to go down to the partidos of Bahia Blanca and Tres Arroyos; and calls it the land of 'Milk and Honey.' He describes his cattle and sheep as 'rolling fat.' This gentleman took down last year, in the month of May, 350 head of cattle (picked cows), which cost him then $400 per head, he has now about 700 and expects to have 1000 by the end of the year. What other business can shew equal results in so short a time.

The sale of Government lands by Sr Ocampo, in the partido of Tres Arroyos lately and result obtained ought to open the eyes of the public to the real value of said lands.

I happened to be in the partido of Tres Arroyos in the month of October last year, when cattle from Azul inwards were just recovering from the effects of last winter and were still with all their long hair on them. The contrast was astonishing, the animals did not seem to have felt the winter at all, their hair was quite short and glossy, were all very fat, calving all over, and cattle generally much larger than in the inside camps; I remarked this to some of the natives out there, and the answer invariably was 'Pero señor si aqui las vacas nunca sienten epidemia.'

And one of the greatest advantages these camps possess I consider to be their proximity to the port of Bahia Blanca. We shall soon have barracas, saladeros and graserias built there, and then it is not at all improbable but that all the produce south of Azul will be shipped direct to Europe from this port. By this it is plainly to be seen what the value of land is likely to rise to in these districts in a few years, nor do I see why they may not reach half a million (illegible) yet down there.

A CAMP TRIP.

In these days of steam a journey of sixty leagues is only a 'pasatiempo,' but when it has not to be done with the iron horse, but with real blood and bone brutes, affairs are somewhat changed, and the 'paseo' degenerates into a decided nuisance should your journey be hurried through, and all its jolts and pains condensed within the limit of twenty hours.

From Belgrano to Parque Station is a matter of some forty minutes in a carriage, if your horses are fairly good; thence to Mercedes by the Western Railway is not at all difficult, especially if you have taken the precaution to choose a comfortable carriage; for, strange though true, you can, even on the Western Railway, find some that are very far from comfortable. Once at Mercedes, a fairish breakfast at a reasonable price is obtainable, and the 'mayoral' hurries you through your coffee, which, in this dustiest of towns, leaves an unpleasant sensation in the throat until you have left municipal bounds and have no throat left for any class of sensation except dust, and, with the perspiration caused by the heat, a little mud as a sort of 'chasse café.' It is now near noon, and away you go through quintas and chacras at full gallop, until the sheep begin to whiten the landscape and the camps are fairly green with sufficient pasture to ensure fat 'capones.' In the hurry of the journey you can form but general ideas of the country, but those formed by me were pleasant, and have left the impression of good camps and pleasant country towns, lots of rural wealth in the brute form, and some parts cultivated.

Arrecifes appears to be built on a sort of island, but as it was darkening fast into a sombre dusk when we arrived there, but little that is positive of its geography or topography can be mentioned; but away again, and now we are off for Pergamino; night has fairly set in, and those of the passengers who are not asleep can thank the jolting and the changes of horses for their wakefulness until 1 a.m. They are requested to alight in the Hotel de Paz de Pergamino, with an excellent appetite and a wholesome desire to go to bed. The hotel is very spacious and neatly kept, with a good table and a jolly host who waxes fat attending to his guests. This building is one of the best hotels that I have seen in any country town. The greater part of the upper story is devoted to the use of the club, and the spacious halls of which it is formed have an excellent look-out on two streets, which are, among the crooked streets of Pergamino, almost as straight as an average one. This is the only new town that I have yet seen which has escaped the tantalizing rectangular "regime" which is so much in use here, and it was really a pleasure to find a street which, having set out to follow a certain star, kept honestly on its course until it had completed a semicircle, possibly full of short tangents, but, nevertheless honestly fought for. And then what a pleasure to find a romantic 'cul de sac.' Dumas would go mad with S.A. delight if he visited Pergamino. If its streets are not straight, its business is, and a very active and important trade is carried on. You continually find Irishmen in the streets and hotels and the Club, to which, thanks to the courtesy of the Juez de Paz, Sr. Vasquez, I had access. I had the pleasure of being introduced to several of them by Don Miguel O'Farrel and Don Ricardo Jacobs, who, together with Sr. Vasquez and several others, vied in attentions to make my stay in Pergamino pleasant.

The camps outside in direction towards Rosario are in capital order and nearly all wired in, sheep are fat, and the cattle and horses in excellent condition. The nature of the country is that of a flat high camp intersected by streams of permanent water. The grasses are of all kinds, some adapted for cattle and some for sheep, and it is generally wired off, so that each class may be kept on its own pasture.

Returning from the tour to B. Ayres, I came by way of San Nicolas, a town which in many respects could give a lesson even to Buenos Ayres. The camps through which we passed were covered with sheep, and my companion of diligence misery advised me that Don Manuel Campos had recently bought three quarters of a league of land in the sum of seven hundred thousand dollars mlc. Nearly all the land about here is now falling into the hands of Irishmen.

San Nicolas is the best paved town in the Republic, and its sidewalks are exceptionally good! (being all either of stone, natural or artificial, or else with valdosas) was my exclamation after about an hour's walk, and certainly, if all the rest be equal to the part traversed, it is so. But it appears to be prematurely old, without self help for its commercial interests. The scheme proposed some years ago by Mr Armstrong to build a tramway thence to Junin is not only a good investment, but for the town and port of San Nicolas an absolute necessity, and now more than ever, when it is threatened with the competition of Buenos Aires per Western Railway from Pergamino, and Rosario by the extension of same line. 'Quem Deus vult perdere priusquam dementat', and the good people of San Nicolas will certainly lose their trade and position if they do not put their shoulder to the wheel and help themselves.

Bah! it is 1 a.m. Good night.

P.

OUR NEIGHBOURS.

If there be anything in the old adage that 'coming events cast their shadows before,' it is greatly to be feared that our estimable neighbours in the Banda Oriental are about to emerge from the dead calm haven of peace, which the energetic rule of Colonel Latorre procured for them for the past four years, to be again sucked into the maelstrom of political and pecuniary struggles.

The voluntary abandonment of power by a man who has proved himself so capable of governing as Colonel Latorre, is an event so rare in the political history of the world, and especially in that of republics, that conjecture as to his real motives for such a step is quite unprofitable: the apparent one, that his countrymen 'are quite ungovernable,' hardly avails with a man who has governed them so well and given the first chance they have had of extrication from the crushing weight of evils which misgovernment had bequeathed to them. But, whether the far-seeing Dictator has flung up the helm of the vessel of State for the same reason that induces rats to leave a sinking ship, or that he is tired of public life, or that he has despaired of the hard task he set himself, his retirement has so much unsettled things in the sister Republic, that its friends are again in the deepest anxiety for its future. It is most unfortunate that political distrust should again spring up at this moment, as the great revival in Europe of the markets for River Plate products is opening a new era for these countries, and the estancieros and hacendados of Banda Oriental have fully participated in the splendid profits which the reaction in Europe has this year poured into the Plate; and a few years more of peace might have restored the Uruguay Republic to solvency and permanent order.

There is nothing to be said against President Vidal and the majority of the Ministers whom he has chosen to share with him the burdensome honour of governing our ungovernable neighbours: the chief danger is that they will prove to be 'not strong enough for the place;' and, indeed, the rocks ahead are so numerous and jagged, and some of the signs of the times so portentous, that the most enthusiastic and well-meaning patriot may well feel nervous. That mischief is brewing is but too apparent. The insignificant scuffle near Santa Rosa, reported yesterday, in which some seven men were killed, is not much of itself, and the invading patriots are as likely to have been a pack of marauders as 'saviours of society;' but they are ready to hand as an instrument for more influential agitators, who are by no means an extinct race in the Uruguay Republic. More serious signs of the times still are the desperate scramble for office by men of all parties while President Vidal was selecting his Cabinet, and the wholesale resignations by the Senators and Deputies of the Republic; the inference is that they smell danger in the wind. Again, the exiled Orientales in this country are beginning to move, and have issued a fervent appeal to their countrymen, overflowing with that patriotism which those well versed in the political dictionary of South America can interpret without our assistance.

But by far the most disheartening feature in the situation of the B. Oriental is the chronic depression in trade and business, which nothing seems able to remove: The bow seems broken, and all the measures adopted to restore its elasticity have as yet proved futile. The memoria just issued by the Uruguayan Minister of Finance, Sr Berro, reveals a state of things which we have at present only space enough to glance at, but a glance is sufficient to show that the financial situation on the other side of the river is anything but promising. H.E. gives the Public Debt of the country at 47,861,000 Nat. Dollars, to which must be added the Deuda Francesa 1,940,000 Dollars, acknowledged by the Latorre Government, and the service of which begins this year: then there is, 'en gestion' a Brazilian Debt of $3,168,000 money lent, and a host of other 'promises to pay' what is owing to the German-Belgian Bank, the Commercial and London Banks, the Water Works Company, the Higueritas Railway, large sums due by the 'Juntas,' and for salaries over due to Government employees, and, last not least, the Floating Debt and the Nationalized Paper money, this last involving an annual charge of $180,000, and the service of the Home and Foreign Debts swallowing $2,016,000.

Could the Banda Oriental hope to enjoy for any reasonable length of time, say even 10 or 15 years, uninterrupted peace and sound government, at its expiration she might possibly be able to parody the Prime Minister of England and call the above formidable list of obligations 'a fleabite', but, as matters now stand, a dragon's tooth could not be more bitter to contemplate. In face of all this, we have still another depressing fact, viz, that in the month of January last, at the height of the best season the River Plate has known for years, the receipts of all the Custom Houses in the Banda Oriental produced together only $ 1,326,000!!

There is in such figures an ominously Paraguayan ring which should be a warning to every Oriental who loves his country, to keep his hand from anything approaching another game of revolution, at least till the rocks now ahead are weathered. The Santa Rosa affair is a contemptible straw, but it shows how the wind blows: Let that wind once more attain the force of a storm of civil strife, and the fall of Banda Oriental must inevitably be like Lucifer's.

FAREWELL ADDRESS TO THE SCOTCH SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

This interesting ceremony took place in the school-room at the Scotch Church, on the 30th inst., and was delivered by Mr. Thomas Drysdale to the teachers and children of the Sunday-school, on the occasion of his being about to leave for England. The arrangements for Mr. Drysdale's reception had been carefully planned by the Secretary and teachers; the children thronged the gallery at 7.30 p.m. precisely, and by 8 o'clock the school-room was filled to overflowing by the parents and other lady and gentlemen visitors. Among the latter we noticed Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Methven, and our old friend Mr. Davidson, who, any sacrifice they could make of their time and talents would be amply repaid by the inward satisfaction that they had 'done the right.'

The programme was agreeably interspersed with songs and magic lantern views, this latter being divided into two parts, one sacred and the other secular; the working of the machinery being undertaken by Mr. Forrester, who has so kindly lent his valuable aid on many previous occasions, and assisted by the Secretary, Mr. Farrar, who, in his usual interesting and graphic style, explained, to the admiration of the plastic infant mind, the affecting story of Joseph and his Brethren, and the wonderful adventures of Robinson Crusoe.

Then followed Mr. Drysdale's kind and encouragiag address to the children; he spoke to them of obedience to their parents, and the promise of a long and happy life as the reward. He hoped they would always listen to their Pastor and teachers with the love and respect of little children, and thus they would grow up to be good and useful men and women. He concluded his address by assuring them that he had spent a very happy time among them in the Sunday-school; that he loved them, and that he loved their work. The children conducted themselves with that attention and decorum for which they have long been justly famed, reflecting credit on their worthy Pastor and teachers for their careful training.

Mr. Dodds, on behalf of the Sunday School, tendered to Mr. Drysdale the heartfelt thanks of the children and teachers for all that he had done for them in the past, and for all that he anticipated doing for them in the future; and remarked that, although they had nothing else to offer him but their thanks, Mr. Drysdale would receive this as the widow's mite—their all. He wished him a happy meeting with his family, and assured him of a warm welcome on his return among us.

The Rev. Mr. Smith, in a few closing remarks, thanked Mr. Drysdale for his valued and feeling address—the teachers for their valuable assistance in making arrangements for so pleasant an evening. He thanked the parents and strangers for their encouraging presence; spoke a few kindly words of commendation, to the children for their strict attention to discipline, and pronounced the Benediction over one of those happy social scenes which sweeten the cares of everyday life.

Mr. Drysdale has endeared himself to the Sunday School by the deep interest he has long taken in its welfare, and his spirit of active benevolence towards it and kindred institutions, which others in the same sphere would do well to imitate.

Scotus

COMMERCIAL NEWS

March 27th, 1880

The gold market, notwithstanding the arrival of fresh gold in the Plate, ruled harder to-day than on Wednesday, and prices closed at an advance of five cents on Wednesday afternoon's closing rates. The vencimientos to-day amounted to 335,000 pats. Gold opened at 30.40, dropped to 30.35, and closed 30.40. The total sales of the day amounted to 218,500 patacons.

In Cedulas nothing done. National Bonds have advanced one on last sale, and National Bank shares firm at 57½.

Exchange rules very quiet, some bills passed at 49⅜ and ½, but very little done. Francs 5.22-23.

The Italian steamer Nord America with 300 immigrants entered Montevideo from Genoa. The Humberto I arrived at Genoa on 23 inst. The German steamer Köln entered Montevideo to-day bringing one thousand immigrants from Genoa; and the German steamer Sakkarah arrived this morning from Valparaiso with 500 tons of cargo for this port; and the Pliny with Liverpool dates 27th February, and £16,000 gold, of which £20,000 to Mallmann and Co, entered yesterday.

Mr. Hores & Argelt's report for the week gives no arrivals or exports, but reports a fall in flour owing to the arrival of 2000 bags from Rio, being Argentine flour sent up from here and now brought back and which we hear enters free of duty; a much larger lot is expected. This will bring down flour. Wheat sold in the Once at 25½ m/c per fanega.

The news on 'Change about politics was the return of Messrs del Valle and Ocampo from an interview with Roca, who says that if Buenos Aires accepts Mr Sarmiento as conciliation candidate he will retire in his favor. This shows pretty clearly how the great question now stands. All the National troops will remain in barracks to-morrow during the elections.

The flooring of the Bolsa was the theme on 'Change. Mr Beccar began on Holy Thursday morning and taking up the boards and rafters, working night and day throughout the holidays, had the job finished this morning, to the no small astonishment of the brokers who left the Bolsa on Spy Wednesday evening with holes in the floor like unto the old mole, and returned to find the hall completely relloored with those delicately grained oyster planks, the best pitch pine from the U. States.

The Bolsa opened to-day under pleasant auspices; the rain, which was so much wanted, has at last come, and the camps North and South look splendid. Two steamers entered, one with a thousand immigrants, and the other with 256,000 sig. fresh gold for this market, we suppose balances on account sales &c. To-day was a species of half holiday on 'Change, and most of the junior brokers spent the early part of the day on the cathedral steps; the Plaza was crowded with the youth and beauty of B. Aires.

The Magellan & Niger both clear to-morrow, both full of cargo and with long lists of passengers. The number of people going to Europe this year or pleasure trips is unusually large. Several well known English merchants leave in April and May.

"An estancia on the river Carcarana, about 15 leagues from Rosario, and composed of five square leagues of land, has been sold at 12,000 Bolivian dollars the league; 4,000 dollars were paid for the improvements. The purchaser, I hear, intends fencing the whole estancia.

"I see an advertisement in the *Capital* of a person who desires to purchase 15 or 20 leagues of land within 20 leagues of Rosario. People are beginning to see that land is land after all, and that an estancia well stocked with cattle is considerably more valuable than a gold mine.

"Some hundred and fifty immigrants arrived here during the week, most of them remained in Rosario.

"The operations in the port and Custom House rather dull; I suppose on account of the approach of Holy Week. The Engl. brig Leading Star has been despatched to Falmouth with 310 tons bones and ash. The American barque Rennie J Colton to New York with 5,000 hides, 666 bales wool, 113 bales goat and kid skins, and 6 bales hair.

"Not more than 400 tons of wheat went down to B. Aires during the week, 250 to San Nicolas and 100 tons to Santa Fe. The wheat is being stored and held in Rosario, principally by Mr Casado and Mr Heimendahl."

Messrs Rams & Pietranera, in their report for the packet state that the market during the fortnight presented a better aspect, and although business was not as brisk as it ought to be at this time of the year, still the improved political state of the country gives the greatest hopes that on the 11th of April our political troubles will be at an end, and the Presidential question decided. General Roca, the official candidate of the Governors of the Provinces, requires 116 votes to win, and if any of the new candidates take from the provinces votes promised to Roca, then the whole aspect of affairs changes, in as much as Congress becomes the elector in place of the Board of Electors, and has to select one from the two candidates that have most votes. The commercial community has the fullest conviction in the peaceable settlement of the question, and thus it is that the premium on gold steadily declines. Our export market has been extremely active, and sheepskins have risen to a price hitherto unknown, 39 reales. Wheat has fallen 25 to 30 dollars the fanega, although the arrivals are small, but the quality is inferior; maize, on the contrary, is arriving in the market in great abundance, a splendid crop. Prices have fallen and exporters are now able to buy for shipment.

During the fortnight seven ships with over a million feet of pine have arrived, half of which was for consumers' account, and the other half sold in the market. The cargoes of the Derry and Ringwood, pitch pine, were sold, the first at 14½ reals despatched in lighter, the second at 40 pats gold deliverable in barraca. The cargoes of the Stella and Teneriffe were sold at reserved price, and pine seems to sustain its price in this market.

March 29th, 1880.

The Bolsa opened this morning after the holidays with a rather crowded attendance. As a matter of course the absorbing topic before the ring opened was the robbery of Messrs Ocampo & Co by their collecting clerk Sanchez, a man ten years in their employ. Up to the closing hour nothing further was heard, and no trace whatever discovered of the missing clerk. Not a few suggest that perhaps the man was murdered. The affair has given rise to the widest comment, and the result will be the adoption of the crossed check system in this market. We refer to the matter in our leading columns.

Gold opened at 30.40 and closed at 30.45, and remained pretty firm all day. At afterhours it weakened, and sellers were offering it being rumoured that one broker who has to receive much gold at the end of the month, held a friendly meeting this afternoon to arrange for liquidation.

Cedulas rule firm at 85, and National Bank shares are somewhat stronger at 57½.

Exchange rules very quiet, some first class bills passed at 49⅜, but drawers offer this rate. Bills on Paris passed at 5.20, and Antwerp 5.21. Not much done.

The sale of the Colonia dry dock is reported for 4,000 pats, cost, we believe, 150,000 pats. Mr Badaraca, of the Boca, bought it, and we believe will bring it to the Riachuelo and start it there. Captain Mauton, the seller, left for Europe in the Magellan.

Mr Peats and Mr Anderson, who were on board the Villa dal Salto when she struck, were warmly welcomed on 'Change and congratulated on their escape. Mr Bemberg was also passenger on board, but none of the passengers got much wet. Morse stuffed some colchones into the hole and got his steamer up to Salto where she now lies; most of the passengers received the greatest attention at the estancia of Don Lucas Fernandez.

Very important news has come from London. Mr Bravo has succeeded in launching his great Bolivian scheme, capital all subscribed, and Mr Mitchell's plans adopted, company floated in London and Paris. Mr Bravo may be expected here by first steamer and goes up to Bolivia.

The sale of 600 pipes tallow, Gualeguay, from two saladeros there is reported at 13½.

Our remarks about the Migone failure have found the greatest echo, and many other such cases are to be brought to light. We heard to-day of one case where the amount in dispute was only 17,000 m/c, and the lawyers fee charged to one of the houses was 25,000 m/c.

Mr. Auchterloney was enveloped in frien is when he entered the Hall and warmly congratulated on his recovery; also Messrs. Jackson and George Bell, who have arrived from the camp and report everything looking splendid out there. The rain has been tremendous up at Salto and Arrecifes. Mr. Rymer Watson was also welcomed; he says he never saw the sheep and cattle fatter, and, after all, there is no business in the country to rival the estancias.

Capt. Bruce has at last taken the Boca in hand, and will in a few days run his steamer the Capitan from the Boca to Salto in the Uruguay. This is a great innovation, but will prove a great convenience, and we hope to see the public back up Capt. Bruce in the move.

The Rosario import merchants have presented an important petition to the National Minister of Finance, begging that the transhipment permits on wine &c. in casks which are issued here to show whence the import comes shall be available for the same purpose in Rosario. The petition is so just there can be little doubt as to its being at once acceded to.

Drs. Mendoza and Barros have now taken charge of the financial and commercial sections of the *Diario del Comercio* of Montevideo, so the readers of that paper may now look out for the fullest and most accurate on 'Change news of the sister city. We commend the absurd "reserved price" system of the sister market to the vigorous pens of our new colleagues. It should be broken down.

To-day it was formally announced on 'Change that the works on the Exhibition Palace in Plazas Mayo and Victoria will positively commence on Thursday next, April 1st. Some merchants feel superstitiously uneasy at the selection of such a date for laying the first stone. Plaza Mayo will be exclusively for machinery, and all the fine goods will be housed in Plaza Victoria.

Respecting coal Messrs Rams & Pietranera report 6 ships with 3,448 tons arrived during fortnight of which 1,489 tons were for the Gas Companies, and the rest for sale in the market; there being no stock, prices advanced to 12 pats gold. The cargo of the Voorwant sold at 11 pats gold; house coal sold at 10 pats to arrive, and steam coal sold at 10 pats on board. They say with regard to Spanish wine that owing to heavy arrivals, 7,140 pipas in a fortnight, prices have declined, and French wine, although maintaining their price, must also give way owing to the very heavy importations, 5,000 bordalesas in a fortnight. It is really wonderful how the market of B. Aires consumes such a quantity of liquor. The steamer Rivadavia just entered has brought 1,100 bordalesas of Bordeaux wine, 266 cases of brandy, 500 cases of absinthe, 150 cases of cheese, 50 cases of dried prunes. We receive by the Niger and Dago 2,124 cases of brandy, and by the Savoie and other steamers 3,700 cases of vermouth.

The National Minister of Hacienda, Dr. Plaza, has granted free permit to the following parties for new machinery imported for native industries:—Messrs Ladeema & Hnos. for new Wengwang mills with porcelain cylinders for their establishments in San Nicolas; to D Jose Olmos & Bau machinery for baking; to D Miguel Lanus new rice mill; to D Juan Barra new machine for lithographing music; Borra & Hnos machine for cleaning seed; G A Cranwell paper cutting machine.

The Centro Comercial has presented a petition to the National Minister of Hacienda praying for some reform in the Custom House rule for clearing vessels, and Mr Luro, the President of the Club, shows that to clear the schooner Bella Pepita the other day for Ajo with a cargo of about 1,000 arrobas 32 stamps of 75 cents each were necessary. Mr Luro very properly asks Dr Plaza to interpret the law and modify the charge, one paper of 75 cents stamp being sufficient to clear the vessel. We believe the Minister of Hacienda will take the same view of the matter.

Letters from the Interior state that several troops laden with white and red wines have left San Juan for Rosario, and 400 or 500 bardalesas may be expected there this month. Much of this wine we suppose will come down to this market where, notwithstanding the great import of wine from France and Spain, the wines from the provinces always sell well. Wheat has gone up in price so much in the upper provinces that the people up there complain about the price of bread; a quintal of flour sells for 6 Bolivianos in San Juan, and whilst the wheat crops of the upper provinces have this year been fully up to the average, and quite sufficient for the consumption, a scarcity is threatened owing to the great speculation going on in Rosario and elsewhere.

A scheme will be laid before this Congress for the construction of a large dock in front of the Lanus deposits. As yet we have not seen the particulars of the proposal, but believe that parties in London have something to do with the matter.

The arrival of the R.M.S. Minho was announced by telegram to Mr Green, the agent. Her mails come up to-night; we believe she brings £30,000 gold to the Liebig Factory.

March 30th, 1880.

The gold market opened very quiet at 30.40 and held there all day. The Minho's sovereigns, it seems, do not come to this market, but were landed at Montevideo, and the only changed feature in our market to-day was a scarcity of takers of exchange, and a still greater weakness in freights. It is now so near the end of the month that brokers are chiefly occupied preparing for their liquidations and the differences to be met are said to be heavy. The cash gold sales amounted to 92,034 pats, and the sales for to-morrow 208,600: The total sales for the day amounted to 480,634 pats.

Cedulas were not so strong and dropped for to-morrow from 8⅛ to ½. Many parties sold out stock, they had bought for to-morrow.

Some enquiry to-day for Treasury Notes at 70½; none sold. Stock rules scarce and firm.

A very large real estate transaction was reported on 'Change, we believe a mortgage for many millions on some of the finest properties in this city. Mr Figueroa, the broker, who effected the business, was paid his commission on 'Change, it amounted to 30,000 m/c. The borrower is a well known Argentine property owner, and the lender an equally well known English capitalist.

Nothing whatever has transpired about Sanchez, the missing clerk; many parties think that he has been made away with. The crossed check system is the topic of the day, and many parties on 'Change express a wish that Mr Kinch would bring the matter before the Pagare Commission; already it is discussed in the Provincial Bank. The private banks ought to help to carry the rule through.

Freights rule very weak, and they said on 'Change that two steamers will have to sail without enough of bales. The rates are now 25 francs in full for Havre, and 25s and 10 per cent for Antwerp. Steamers and for sailing vessels, 12 francs full for Dunkirk, and 10 frc. for Havre.

Exchange was offered much more freely today, and except the banks no takers to be found. We heard of one transaction in sterling at 49⅜, but subsequently offered in the market and no takers under 49½, whilst francs have risen to 5.22 and 5.23 on Paris, and still no takers.

Discount brokers report money on stocks at 8 per cent, first class trade pagares at 7½.

In National Bank Shares large transactions are reported; some strong buyers appear to have entered the market, and prices look upwards.

Mr Baker, the popular American Consul, was welcomed on 'Change to-day and warmly congratulated on his recovery. For six weeks he was confined to bed by the bite of a poisonous spider, and but for the skill of Dr Ayer it is likely enough the bite would have done for him.

Respecting Mr O'Campo's collecting clerk Sanchez, it appears that several of the cheques he received on Saturday were on the River Plate Bank and have not been presented for payment. The total money in his possession could not have been over $400,000.

The Minho's mails were delivered this morning at half past 9 o'clock, being the quickest sorting and delivery of the English mails we ever recollect. The letters, as a matter of course, are most important, accompanying account sales perhaps the most favorable ever sent to the Plate. The news about wool could not be more favorable, we have received by the mail several important papers on the wool markets of 1879, but at the moment our columns are too crowded.

Mr L D Forgues, agent of Messrs Schneider and Co. of the famed Creuzot Works France, took the Bolsa by storm to-day, having hung up in one of the ante Chambers a magnificently framed sample picture with samples of steel wire, which attracted little short of admiration. People who have nothing whatever to do with steel wire or posts or fences gazed with pleasure on this picture, which also illustrates our industry as it adorns our Exchange. At the Paris exhibition one could not expect to find a more gorgeously illumined sample picture than this Forgues' steel wire portrait.

The Zamora saladero, Gualeguay, loaded 2 full cargoes of beef last week.

There is talk of a scarcity of cattle for the river saladeros, the supplies being very irregular. At the Sacra saladero the killing to date is only 20,000 head.

The Brazilian papers report the total loss off Rio Grande of the English barque Mystic, with a cargo of rails etc. for the Porto Alegre Railway. Crew saved.

March 31st

This was a day of great activity in the gold market; the total sales due reached the large sum of 12½ million patacones gold, or rather more than the whole amount of gold coin in this city. The bulk of the sales were made at 30.45 cash; a few sales noted at 30.40, but afterhours' prices stiffened to 30.50 at which rate fully 50,000 pats gold sold; sellers for delivery on Saturday at 30.45.

The sudden death of Mr Stock, a gentleman who acted as broker, was announced and created a painful impression; the deceased, respected by all, was looked upon as a man of sterling character whose word was as good as his bond.

At to-day's meeting of the Board of Provincial Bank a note from the Committee of Pagares was taken into consideration asking the Board to take the lead or join in measures tending to bring about the adoption in this market of the crossed cheques system, as published in *Nacional*, which project has merited the approbation of the Committee, which with this object requested an interview with the Board, at which it was determined that the Committee should confer with the President of Board on the point, and it was further resolved that three Directors be named to draw up a project for General Legislation on cheques which will be forwarded to Provincial Executive to be submitted for sanction to the Chambers, said project to be based upon that drawn out by Sr. Don Edo. Madero.

Exchange firm at 49⅜ to 49½, some paper passed at 49½, house upon house. Francs 5.22 to 5.23. On Rio 7o Contos at 10,900. Antwerp 21.22.

Yesterday President Avellaneda and the Minister of the Interior approved and signed the contract entered into by the Engineers' Department for supplying the rails for the extension of the railways in the upper provinces. It won't be long now till the works are commenced.

Estancieros in the North of the province who wish to increase their estates would do well to keep an eye on a very fine piece of camp in Rojas which the well known auctioneers Messrs Baltar & Quesada have for sale. It is excellent camp, with the Rojas river running along its entire front, and adjoining Mr Edward Casey's splendid estancia, formerly Llavallol's.

April 1st, 1880.

Gold opened and remained during business hours at 30.45 cash with a firm tendency, although sellers were numerous for the end of April at 30.55; the general opinion seems to be that gold will remain steady until the Presidential election has taken place. Import houses as a rule are securing gold on long dates, to correspond to their sale of goods in currency.

Discounts in paper rather easier at 7½ to 9 per cent, more money offered on Government bills at 14 per cent. A curious anomaly is that National Government bills issued by the Government direct are discounted at 9 per cent, while the same Government bills with a "proveedor's" or contractor's endorsement are negociated at 14 per cent per annum. Elsewhere it is allowed that an endorsement adds to the guarantee of a document, in this market it actually seems to affect the value of these bills.

Treasury Bonds sold afterhours at 77⅛ ex dividend; a rise of ⅛ per cent on last price.

National Bank Shares in demand at 58½ cash, 58⅔ end of April.

Several estancieros were busy discussing Mr Lacroze's colossal tramway scheme from the the Custom House or Boca to Azul; the estimated cost is only 14 million pats, freight for goods to be one half those charged by the railway, the general manager was named, and in a high engineering authority in this country.

Mr John Rorke was enveloped in friends when he entered the hall; he arrived in the Lebnitz, and speaks highly of that splendid vessel and her Captain and officers; he has been three months away in England, but says there is no place like the River Plate, after all.

Exchange remains steady at former rates, London 49⅜ to 49½. Telegrams from Rio announce exchange at 22½ to 22¾. On Montevideo drawers at ⅜ takers at ¼. 60 Contos passed on Rio at 10,900.

Our advices from Montevideo this morning report a very dull stock market there yesterday. Nothing whatever on the black board, but a small private sale of 2½ Extraordinary Debt was made after hours at 25½. In the produce market a Buenos Ayres firm bought 600 pipes of tallow at 13½ rls fts. The tallow was from the Santa Maria saladero, and 10,000 salted novillo hides from same place, 60 lbs fetched 78 rls on board. The import market was flat; part of the Orenoque's wine cargo, good brands, was sold at 34, and a cargo of Cardiff coal fetched 10 pats on board. The General Meeting of the Bolsa shareholders to name a new Committee is called for to-day, this is the third appeal to the shareholders, who disregarded two previous citations, and there was no quorum.

Messrs Sansinena & Sons report as follows on the hide and tallow market up to 30th of March:—

Sales, 10,000 salted novillo, this province. 64 lbs., at reserved price.

600 salted cow, Magdalena, 51 lbs., 49½

No stock. Sales since season opened 202,500 novillos and 3,500 cows. Last year the figures were 264,000 novillos and 7,600 cows. Killing to date 187,000 against 233,000 last year. Last price for matadero cow hides of this province 47½ novillos, and 46 cows; 2,000 hides in stock. There is no stock of beef tallow. Sales to date 6,899 pipes against 11,200 last year. The stock of mutton tallow is 1,600 bordalesas.

The movement in land and cattle increases daily, and there is a marked tendency to strike out towards the provinces, where good and cheap land is to be had in any quantity. A sale of 15 leagues of prime pasture land in E Rios was effected last week, the buyers several Bolivian gentlemen who intend to commence business with a stock of 20,000 cows and 60,000 sheep. Another large sale of land is bought, 200 square leagues, in Santiago del Estero, for account of a foreign firm which intends to start large sugar plantations. Nearer home, we hear of an estate near Quilmes, about a league and a half of prime land, which has been in litigation for 20 years, and just passed to the plaintiff in the case, who has received offers from several Basque dairymen and Italian chacreros to rent the whole at an annual rent of $300,000 m/c. Down in the far South, especially near Bahia Blanca, there is more doing in cattle estancias than is generally supposed. Some of those who secured lands about there through the Rio Negro Loan have been offered 500, and even 1000 per cent profit, but refuse to sell, and they are right.

The fine Allan steamer Canadian entered Montevideo to-day from Glasgow and Havre. She brings 45 passengers and a general cargo for this port.

The Provincial Minister of Finance has given orders to the Chief of the Revenue Department to 'execute' at once all those merchants who are in arrear in paying the Spirits Tax.

The excellent management of the Provincial Bank is again made evident by the fact that estancieros now get a preference for advances by the Board. There can be little doubt as to the soundness of this policy. No security can equal land and flocks and herds; besides, this year has proved so wonderfully prosperous with estancieros that they have to a man cleared off their old debts and do not owe a dollar.

The unprecedented price of sheepskins is attracting the attention of produce men. Mr. Casey sold to-day a lot of matadero estancion sheepskins at 32 rls., which is equal to something about Fourty eight reals for a full woolled skin, a price never even dreamt of, much less quoted, before in the River Plate. Site of the continued favorable accounts from Europe, some of the longest headed brokers in the market say there must be a topple soon from such extreme figures for sheepskins.

The proposal of Mr. Victorica, Chief of the Agricultural Department, to the Minister of the Interior, for having complete statistical returns of the agricultural, pastoral and industrial condition of all the provinces of the Republic meets with general approbation. One of the greatest drawbacks to the country is the absence of reliable official data on which merchants and agriculturists can securely base their calculations. Over and over again this paper has called the attention of the authorities to this subject, and the country will feel grateful to the Chief of the Agricultural Department for the steps he has taken in the matter.

There is very sad news from Las Flores, where an epidemic is raging amongst the horned cattle. It appears that death ensues very shortly after the disease shows itself, and the farmers are much alarmed. A veterinary surgeon should be sent to make an official report about this disease.

Fray Bentos advices state that never since it was started has the Liebig Extract Company done such a great business as this season. The arrivals of cattle for the Company are so large that the neighbours are fairly astonished; nearly every day from 5000 to 7000 head come in; over 1100 are slaughtered daily; and from the 1st of last month over 25,000 head were killed up to 19th. Last week there were five ocean vessels loading at the fabrica i. e.—the Nauta for England, the Lodeon do., the Rosario do, the G. Massone do, the Armando, beef for Brazil, and the Lodi now was also discharging salt from Cadiz. No River Plate enterprise can surpass the Liebig Factory for brilliant results and good management.

April 2nd, 1880.

Gold was a shade firmer to day at 30.50 cash, at which price a fair amount of business was done, for end of April 30.55 paid, and 30.60 for May. The only reason given for the firmness of gold was the uncertainty in political circles as to the future President. Several brokers, who are considered well informed, stated that next week affairs will have a brighter aspect.

The scheme presented to the Provincial Senate for allowing our Municipality to borrow from the Mortgage Bank 14 million Ooros has rather shaken the price of Cedulas. Prices opened at 84½, closing 84½, but for delivery on 30th April only 84 could be got; it is understood that the properties to be affected to the Mortgage Bank are good central rent-paying ones, so that the business for the Mortgage Bank will, with a little caution, be very good.

Exchange remains firm at 49⅜ bank paper, 5.23 on Antwerp, 5.23 on Paris. A regular amount passed yesterday at 4.20 paper. Takers are very limited at these rates, and a slight improvement for next mail may be expected.

Discounts 7½ to 9 per cent paper, gold 6 to 7 per cent, Government Bills 13 per cent.

Treasury Bonds sold to-day at 78, which shews a rise of ½ on last prices.

The great political news on 'Change to day was the new Presidental combination, and its supporters are very sanguine of its success, although the market responded to the news with a slight miss in the premium on gold. It is said that General Roca has finally agreed to resign and give his support to Dr Irigoyen as President, with Dr Dardo Rocha as Vice-President, and himself as Minister of War. The elections are drawing so near now that the excitement intensifies day by day, but no one entertains a doubt of the final solution being peaceable.

This was rather a dull day on 'Change. The change in the weather, the election news, and the Bachelor's Ball at the Coliseum last night which left several leading members of the Bolsa quite "hors de combat" to-day, all interfered with business.

Estancieros who want to secure good sheep should attend the auction of the stock on the San Martin estancia on Sunday next; fine Rambouillet, Lincoln and Negrete sheep in splendid condition; also 2,500 cows 'al corte', some rodeos of mestiza cows, thoroughbred imported bulls, and several colts and fillies. The sale is the most important announced for some time.

Advices from Tucuman report that an important concession for laying tramways in that city and several districts of the province has been given to a private Joint Stock Company. Up to the present these provincial tramway schemes have all gone to the wall, but, doubtless, as the Interior develops there will be room for them, in connection with railways, but in the thinly populated capitals of the provinces they won't pay for many a year to come.

Latest advices from Montevideo to hand announce a rise in Cardiff coal. A cargo has been sold at $12 fts on board, showing a rise of $2 fts on previous sales.

The flooring of the Bolsa, which has of late attracted so much attention, was made by the firm of Messrs Beckmann & Co, so favorably known here. We may say that no other establishment could have carried out the business in so short a time. Messrs Sackmann & Co employed 160 workmen.

The arrivals of produce in the Once are very scanty, and scarcely any buyers. Nearly all the wool is in; the out-standing lots are insignificant. Most of the wool brokers leave for Europe, their pockets and hats full of money.

Mr Hugh Mullin was welcomed on 'Change. He reports the camps out in the Carmen de Areco in splendid condition; the increase in the flocks promises well, and a good year is in prospect.

It is announced from Montevideo that on Monday last the Government paid to Messrs Maua & Co. the last instalment due to them for rescinding their contract in 1876. This closes that memorable matter.

The mail has brought advices from Paris to the effect that the Committee of the Paris Bourse have decided on allowing the Argentine Loans of 1868 and 1871 to be quoted on the official list. This certainly shows that the credit of this Republic has now more than recovered its former status in Europe, and it will attain a loftier height still when our present political ferment comes to an end, as it must shortly. Beyond the beneficial impression which the opening of a new market for any commodity, be it Bonds, Burgundy, or Barley, always creates, no immediate effect on the price of Argentine securities in Europe need be anticipated.

The memoria of Mr Balbin, the Finance Minister of the Province, is now in the printers' hands. A great portion of it is said to refer to the recent 'escándalo' about Public Lands, justifying the Government in the matter.

There is much talk in flour and miller circles about a large consignment of flour expected from Rio in the Araucania, and which is stated to be bad River Plate flour, shipped from here last year, and which the Rio bakers could not use, so the importers have conceived the idea of sending it back here for sale. It is expected that the Port Authorities will take vigorous measures with this Grecian gift, which is almost as bad as yellow fever; the consequence to the public health of such flour getting into consumption might be most serious.

It was stated on 'Change to-day that the Police have positive information that Sanchez, Messrs Ocampo's clerk, booked himself and a Frenchwoman for Bordeaux by the French steamer Niger, but whether they really sailed in that steamer cannot be known till she is overhauled at Rio by the police there, who have received full particulars of the case by telegraph.

The following are the returns of the Buenos Aires Custom House for the first three months in the past ten years. It will be seen that 1880 has only been surpassed by last year, 1876 and 1875—

1871.....	2,435,393 85
72.....	2,009,703 15

Tell those who think of becoming wheat growers and colonists that the land with cropping wears out just as in Europe, becomes unproductive and valueless, manuring being impracticable, and that meat is almost as dear as in England.

Tell those who have a small capital that a share in a flock of sheep may be bought; by great economy and caring them day and night a decent living can be made. I only refer to camps suitable for sheep.

Tell them that if they take sheep to the coarse frontier lands, they will do nothing with them, and that good runs for say 1,500 to 2,000 sheep are run after at from 10 to 15,000 dollars a year.

Tell them also that the present price of breeding cattle is so high in proportion to that of fat animals the profits are necessarily small; and now, gentlemen, tell me if this is exactly the country for a poor man to come to.

I remain yours sincerely,

R. W. J.

IRISH RELIEF FUND.

Amount already advertised $529,521

Collected by Mr J. Harrington, per Rev. E Flannery, San Pedro—

Mr J Harrington $2000, J Hynes 200, T Farrell 200, W Hanley 200, H Fitzgerald 200, P Lee 200, Mrs J Cleary 200, Miss Mary Fortune 100, Johana O'Neill 100, Mary Sullivan 100, Mr James Sullivan 100, J Madden 100, J Grant 100, T Quirk 100, Denis Sullivan 100, J Wilson 100, L Peppert 100, P Cullen 100, T Flarty (senior) 100, J Connell 100, Miss Kate Connell 100, J Amarillo 100, T. Kane 100, T McGrath 100 E Cleary 100, P Cleary 100, B Murphy 100, Juan Massaro 100, C Sullivan 50, E Scally 50, J Coffey 50, P Scally 50, C Harrington 50, M Healy 50, T Harrington 50, Martin Roche 50, T Fitzgerald 50, Miss M O'Leary 50, Mr M Scott 50, C O'Leary 50, Mrs E Cleary 50 Mr W Sheahan 50, E Palavecino 50, A De-Peri 50 R Aguilar 20, Mrs Wetherly 25, Mrs Dunstiu 25, J Crowly 100, M Massaro 50. Total.....	6,320

Collected by Mr E Jones, Las Flores—

D Cane 200, J Cane 100, T Barton 50, J Cieutat 20, T Wittle 100, J Crawley 100, T Barry 100, L Robson 100, C Jopling 25, P Quin 10, F Chrituvurwin 10, P Havambura 25, E Hind 10, L Labarthe 10, Sarah Jones 25, E Jones 50. Total.....	935

Collected by Mr Mardon, Concepcion del Urugnay:

J Mardon $500, E Mardon 250, Juana Mardon 150, Jose Mardon 100, A Cassio 100, S Perez 12, M Cartanos 40, F Deisel 40 M Echalde 40, C Allende 40, H Bermales 40, Jose Sueta 40, A A van Deurs 50, T Ruiz 50. Total...	1,452

VALUE OF PAPER-MONEY.

Finance Department, April 3rd.

Until the evening of 7th April the rate shall be—

80@85 cents Prov. Bank m/c. 1$ gold.

AVELLANEDA.

ON 'CHANGE.

April 5th, 1880.

Patacons.....	80.65 paper.
National Bonds.....	79½
Cedulas A.....	84½
" B.....	80½
" C.....	80
" D.....	81
Treasury Bonds.....	78
National Bank Shares..	58½
National Bank Notes...	30.70
Buschental Bonds.....	88
Roads and Bridges.....	78½
Municipal Bonds 1870..	81
" 1874..	81
Empresitto Popular....	Par
Old Gas Company.....	90 premium.
Belgrano Tramway....	50 discount.
National Bonds 1876....	71
Deuda Estrangera.....	84 gold

The gold market reflects the political situation of the country, and although there were a few more sellers to-day than on Saturday, still the market has a hard upward tendency, and many outsiders are securing gold for the end of the month. Gold opened and closed firm at 30.65 for cash, and for end of month closed at 30.75; for May 30.80.

Politics are brought so much to bear on the gold market that it may be just as well to acquaint outsiders that the political influences now at work spring from the Provincial Chambers and not from the Presidential question. The 'cunctante' in the Chambers is the power invoked. Some brokers say that this 'cunctante' will reject the newly elected members, which will at once bring things to a head; whilst others look with equal apprehension to Governor Tejedor holding a sweeping majority in the Chambers, to enable a still further militarization of this province. The difficulties are certainly great, and but for the confidence of many that the danger will blow over, prices for gold would advance much higher.

It was rumoured on 'Change to-day that the Government of Paraguay has refused to have anything to do with the Special Commissioner of the London Bondholders who has lately arrived at Asuncion.

Roads and Bridges have advanced 2 per cent and were sold at 78½, but at afterhours offered at 78. National Bank Shares rule at 58, at afterhours 216 shares sold at that rate.

Invitations to attend the inauguration of the Mercedes and Mendoza Railway were given round to-day; we much regret our inability to attend.

The exchange brokers state that the Provincial Bank is about to fix its drawing rate at 40d, as against 38d last winter, and to hold to that rate; the present gold rate is equal to about 40¼. Exchange ruled to-day at 49⅝ gold to 49½ drawers, few takers; and on Paris 5.20 to 5.22, on Antwerp 5.22-24, not much passed, there being but few takers, and it seems some of the largest houses are now offering to draw.

Mr E Morono returned to-day from Cordoba having had another interview with Roca, but no one knows its import; they say on 'Change that Roca favors Sarmiento as the only possible man in such a sea of troubles.

Messrs Baltar & Quesada's live stock auction at Casares's estancia yesterday was a great success, everything sold; but they say on 'Change that much live stock is now pressed on market and prices coming down.

The gold sales were:—

For cash 46,962 30.65
For April 7th 10,000 30.65
For April 10th 27,000 30.65-70
For April 15th 16,000 30.65-70
For April 17th 10,000 30.70
For April 30th 267,000 30.70-65-70-75
For May 31st 25,000 30.80
Sales 401,962.

Cedulas—

For cash A 9,500 at 84⅝-½
Roads and Bridges—
For cash 9,000 at 78½
National Bank Shares—
For April 30th 140 shares at 58-58½

The meeting of the Camara Syndical on Mondays is now of increased importance; the new Secretary is well up in everything, and will report to the board on the failures, decisions, and frauds, etc., matter of much importance, but formerly overlooked.

The Provincial Bank board has submitted to the Government, with a view to laying before the Chambers, Mr Madero's crossed check scheme, and the Pagare Committee has named several merchants to report on the subject. It is probable that this session the new law will be passed. Ocampo's clerk, it is said, took passage in Niger, but others say this was a blind, and that he is out in the frontier camps.

Mr Heyworth took leave of his many friends and sails for Liverpool in Pacific steamer. Mr Schmidt of Terrasona & Co., of San Nicolas, was welcomed on 'Change.

Freights rule very down; yet we have not heard of any engagement under 20s for Antwerp and 25 francs for Havre. The Minho, it seems, is full, and has a heavy passenger list. The Koln also got sufficient cargo.

Captain Menzies, Commander of Canadian, was welcomed on 'Change. He entered yesterday morning, but the Doctor did not go off to visit the steamer until this morning, which is really most censurable, as the steamer had a lot of immigrants on board. We trust the attention of the Minister will be called to this matter.

6000 arr. Santa Fe flour reported sold 39½, 4000 Magdalena hides were sold to-day 64 lbs at 52½, and 2000 Ensenada hides at 52½.

Estancieros should not fail to attend Messrs. Baltar and Quesada's blood stock auction on Wednesday, when the superb bulls etc. (Booth and Bates breeds) imported by Mr Downes will be sold. Some of them are first prize animals at several English Shows. The following are the prices obtained on Sunday for the Stock on the San Martin estancia Canuelas—

Cows $365
Sheep 40
Lincoln do 150
Negrette 150
Merinos 85
Rambouillet rams 1000

The Italian steamer Gent. America, formerly Clementina, has broken down and is at San Vicente.

To-morrow at 2 o'clock a meeting of the Paris Committee will be held.

The Pacific steamer Galicia sails to-morrow from Montevideo for Europe.

The wool auction at Antwerp begins this week, and much interest is taken in the matter; there are men on 'Change who expect to see 7 frcs paid at this auction. This morning wool ruled harder than ever in the Plazas; two well known buyers bought everything at advanced prices. Videla Dorna's wool sold at 140, first lot of this wool sold at 88, about 70,000 arr. is the total in stock.

At afterhours the following sales:—

Gold—

For cash	10,000	30.75
Abril 6	10,000	30.80
"	10,000	30.75
April 10	20,000	30.80
"	20,000	30.75
Abril 30	60,000	30.85
"	50,000	30.80

National Bank Shares—

For cash 100 shares 57½
For April 30th 200 shares 57½
For April 30th 100 shares at 57⅝

At 4 p.m. Market closed at 30.75 sellers and buyers at 30.70 for cash, and for end of April sellers at 30.80 and buyers at 30.75.

From the South Market we have the following:—

Arrivel by rail and carts 15,000 ar. of wool, 260 fan. wheat, 80 fan. maize in cob, &c.

About 11,740 ar. of wool sold.

The sales were:—

Wool—1700 ar. Chapar 130
1100 U S 120, 130
1300 Ginocchio 130
200 " 102
1500 Taladrid 125, 115
1100 Rodriguez 98
1400 G. C y Co. 100
1200 Mianda reserved
200 Serrano 95, 115
300 Arias 107
700 Ymaz 105
200 Rivera reserved
70 Soriano 125
350 P y A L 86
150 Souza Martinez 110

11,740 ar.

Sheepskins—935 dozen camp at 36-40 rls., desechos and corderones at 27-30 rls. Camp and matadero of the station at 26-33½ rls:

Pelados—Epidemia 25 rls., $30
Corderitos—30 doz. $11-12
Cow Hides—712 camp and matadero 200 to 207, 210. Becerros 170. Nonatos 100-103.
Horse Hides—47 camp at $36-38. Potrancas at 13.
Nutria—13,500 lbs. at $10½-11.
Deerskins—2 doz. classified at 96
Hair—165 ar. from the South at $170-180. From saladero 140. Cuts at 90.
Tallow—3 boralesas, camp, $47. 34 barrels pisado at 32.
Maize—90 fan. new in cob at 82, 83.

At the Plaza Once the following business done:—

Arrived by rail 101 waggons with produce. Very little done in wool.

The sales were:—

Wool—One lot, Ghiraldo at 100, 105
Cow Hides—Matadero 215, camp 200, 120, and 215.
Sheepskins—Matadero by various 32, 34½ rls. Camp 27-28 rls. Desechos at 26-27 rls. Pelados at $35, 45. Corderitos $9-10
Hair—At 160.
Horse Hides—Camp at 34, 35.
Tallow—In bordalesas and pipes for export at 49, 46 and 42.
Wheat—In lots from Costa at 220, 225, 230, and 235.
Maize—In cob at 70, 75. In grain yellow at 53.
Turnip Seed—At 80 per fan.

From Chubut our commercial advices are again good, a large crop, excellent grain, and in good condition, only waiting for cash buyers to remove it. The schooner from the French oil establishment on Leones Isle had been for trade to the colony, taking a cargo of cattle and wheat; it appears this company is about to stock an estancia on the mainland, abreast of the island. An aggravating question had arisen in the colony by the new batch of Custom House officers demanding of every canoe used in crossing the river to take out a patente under the new stamp law of October last; also claiming the banks of the river in its whole extent as a ribera, although the river is navigable only for some 5 miles from its boca. Another of the ever recurring revenue grievances. Whenever an industry begins to bud, an official blast nips it. Here we have a little place with two schooners trading to it, and this occupies a dozen men in a subdelegacion, and now half a dozen more in the 'receptoria de ventas.'

We have to thank the Captain of the Copernicus for files of papers, but they are not fresh, and her voyage was delayed somewhat owing to an accident to the machinery, which compelled her to sail five days without steam; she has brought out a large cargo and stores for the English naval station.

On last Saturday the Montevidean Credit Office amortised paper money to the value of 4,000 pats gold; the discount on the paper 367 per cent.

The National Government has concluded its contract with Messrs Schneider and Co. of France for the railway material for the two new extensions in the Interior on the following basis:—1st, Messrs Schneider & Co. shipped the materials within 45 days after fixing the price with Don Mariano Balcarce, Argentine Minister; 2nd, only a fourth part of the invoice is to be paid cash on the first three shipments, and two-fifths cash on subsequent shipments; 3rd, Messrs Schneider & Co. to allow the Government regular market discount for all payments made in advance of the terms stipulated in the contract; 4th, the duties which the French Government waives to be credited to the Argentine; 5th, all shipments to be made within 24 days of each other, and to be of equal amounts; 6th, Messrs Schneider & Co. on receiving 250,000 pats gold, or its equivalent, shall give guarantee to Minister Balcarce.

Mr White, the Chief of National Engineers, explains in a note to the National Government how Messrs Schneider & Co.'s offer is the most favourable. Messrs Francisco Madero & Co. made an offer, but the prices were slightly higher. Mr D B Roldan also made an offer in the name of Don Francisco Torome of London, to attend to the purchases of all these materials for the Government at a commission of 4 per cent. Messrs Francisco Madero & Co.'s offer was as follows:—Per ton of rails on board in an English port £11, per ton of accessories £15; per ditto cambios de vias £15. Messrs Schneider & Co.'s prices were as follows:—Per ton of steel rail on board in Havre fcs.270, per ton accessories fcs.350, for each cambio de via fcs.1,100. And it is to be hoped that as the prices have to be arranged in Paris with the Argentine Minister, Messrs Schneider & Co. will make a still further reduction on the above figures, being anxious to extend their business with these countries, and it is always preferable to contract with such a company as the Creuset, owing to its immense resources and being better able to fill a contract than private parties.

The failure in Cordoba, which we noticed some time ago, is a matter of most serious import to this market, not so much from the fact of large creditors here, as that the well known house in this market that acted as agent it is said will be held as partner, and the liabilities, we understand, are close on 200,000 pats.

Letters from Gualeguay report the country flooded and many people obliged to leave their houses, owing to the very sudden rising of the river.

The Port-Captain has received from Chubut the full particulars of the loss of the cutter Mageo; two of the sailors perished; the rest are at Chubut.

Last week the Juez de Primer Instancia embargoed the 10 per cent of the Contribucion Directa that belongs to the Municipality of Belgrano, at a suit of a Sr Farias; this embargo shows how hard up the Belgrano Municipality must be.

Last week the only exports of cereals were 38,240 kilos maize shipped to Europe and 356 bales of hay for Brazil; this time last year all our shipbrokers were busy engaging freight for wheat for the European ports, and had the crops this year proved as good as last, our steamers now would not be leaving port half empty. Some wheat that has come down from the colony Sampacho, in Cordoba, turned out very good, and, although thrashed by mares, sold at 227 dollars per 9 arrobas, and 600 fan. of wheat from Patagones also thrashed by mares has been sold at 223 m/c. on board. Respecting the shipments of wheat from Chili, there are no fresh advices, and it is doubtful if the cargoes mentioned are coming.

Upon the 3rd inst. the Oriental Minister of War directed a note to Dn Ventura Fernandez, the Oriental Consul General in this city, authorising him to give free passages to all Oriental political emigrants, and on the same day Carballo, a noted Oriental chief, invaded the Banda Oriental and hoisted the standard of revolution, which all during the administration of Latorre was not seen in that country.

The amortization of the various Oriental debts may in the present state of Montevidean affairs, possess a melancholy interest inasmuch as it is difficult to say when the next amortization will take place, if Mr Carballo succeed in his programme. Sixty five thousand patacons of the 'Empresitto Extraordinario' first series, were done for eighteen thousand seven hundred and sixteen dollars; forty thousand two hundred and fifty pats of the second series of the second loan were done at ten thousand four hundred and fifty pats; of the Deuda Interna second series, eighty two thousand pats were amortized for thirteen thousand, but the most wonderful of all is the amortization of what are termed 'Titulos Especiales' where we find a hundred and eighty seven thousand two hundred and thirty four pats amortised for ten thousand nine hundred pats, and as the matter is of instruction to our own market, showing to what low ebb the stocks of a country may drop, we gives the following list of this remarkable amortization—

TITULOS ESPECIALES

$ 4,800	Roman Cortes.....	5.37	$ 257
4,188	Brunet y Nicolini..	5.70	238
300	Bartolome Bascos...	5.70	17
6,036	Tomas Farrell.....	5.70	346
1,816	Francisco Carballido	5.70	103
788	Julio Anavitarte...	5.70	44
6,642	Emilio Guyer.....	5.74	381
3,744	Juan Caviglia.....	5.75	214
4,394	Adolfo Latorre....	5.75	252
680	Villaamill y Ca....	5.75	39
7,198	Guany hnos.....	5.80	417
2,000	Nuevo B. de Londres y del Brazil....	5.80	116
4,000	Banco Comercial...	5.85	234
17,028	Jose Sosa Diaz....	5.85	996
5,380	Agustin Caffera....	5.87	314
20,000	Manuel de Espada..	5.89	1,178
2,384	J A Artagaveytia..	5.90	170
5,000	Butler y Frias.....	5.94	297
2,693	Id id.....	5.94	159
28,500	Jose Sosa Diaz....	5.95	1,695
7,344	Carlos M Valdez..	5.95	436
15,000	Emilio Echeniques..	5.97	895
367	Adolfo Morales....	5.97	21
12,200	C Schnurremberger.	5.96	729
2,800	Manuel Montano..	6	168
5,600	Tomas Farrel.....	6	326
600	Tomas Carbone....	6	36
14,200	Jose Sosa Diaz....	6	852
$187,434			$10,981

The Spanish barque Terita has been chartered in Montevideo to take Spanish emigrants from that place to Cuba; the Captain, it seems, has bought a full cargo of preserved beef, not only to feed the passengers with but to sell in Cuba, and it is worthy of note that not a single Spaniard in the Argentine Republic has availed of the fine passage offered to Cuba, which proves that the Spaniards in Montevideo are not so contented as those in this Republic.

CORRALES DEL SUD.

Abril 3

Abastecedores,	Introduccion Capataces, Animales.	Procedencia
M Alvarez, Alvear		79
Id Matanzas		62
C Almayra, Chascomus		90
D Esquivel, Santa Fe		199
L A Gomez, Canuelas		76
C Casares, Rauch		160
M Videla, San Martin		61
	Cabezas.....	717

Precio de la hacienda—

1er aparte carne y sebo 420, 400,
2° id id id 300, 340, 380,
Chanchería 200
Cueros de novillo 170, 200,
Id id vaca 125, 140.
Carneados para el abaste 477

BOLSA TELEGRAM.

Montevideo, April 5th

Galicia from Callao
H Warner, Portland
Amortization of Franco-Inglesa Debt 81.40 to 84.
14,000 ar. wool at reserved price
Washed in barraca, 57
2,000 Lagrand hides, 74½
1,750 cow, 80
1,000 Amer., 80-81
Stock of salted hides in Havre sold at 77, now 76 flat.
Cosmos sails

MARITIME.

ARRIVALS.

April 5th

Provedor from Rosario
Jupiter, Uruguay

DEPARTURES

April 6th

Provedor for Parana
Galicia, Europe (Montevideo)
Taraguy, Asuncion
Cosmos, Uruguay
Emilia, Rosario

April 7th

Minho for Southampton.
Nord America, Genoa
Silex for Montevideo
Pingo, Rosario

April 8th

Orenoque for Bordeaux
Pliny for Antwerp and Liverpool
Provedor for Parana
Jupiter, Uruguay

DEATH.

April 3, of small-pock, Miss Ellen Kelly, of Longford, Ireland. R.I.P.

GREAT
New Brewery
HAMMER & PELTZER
CORNER
RIO BAMBA & PARANA
RECOLETA,
BUENOS AYRES.
CERVEZA EXTRA $50 per doz.
LAGER BEER $40 per doz.
☞ Speciality of Beers in barrel.
e 368 xp

Petroleum Jelly
VASELINE
Grand Medal and Diploma at the U. States Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, 1876
Silver Medal at the Paris Exposition Universelle, 1878.

The most valuable remedy known for Wounds Burns, Cuts, Sprains, Sores, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Chilblains, Hemorrhoids, and all cases where a liniment is required.

Also for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Croup, Diphtheria, and all Affections of the Throat and Chest.

It is not a Patent Medicine, but a Jelly made from Petroleum, and is largely used and approved in the hospitals, and by the leading physicians of Europe and America.

The following Toilet Articles are made from Pure Vaseline—

Pomade Vaseline
The purest and best dressing for the hair extant. It is elegant, healthful and clean; will cure and prevent dandruff, contains no animal matter, and will never become rancid.

Vaseline Cold Cream
Will allay all irritation of the skin, and keep the complexion smooth, soft and clear. Superior to all Cosmetics. For use after shaving, and chafing of infants, it is unequalled.

Vaseline Camphor Ice
For the lips, pimples, blotches, and local irritation.

Vaseline Toilet Soap
The admirable properties of Vaseline render these Soaps not only truly elegant toilet articles, but indispensable in the family and for infants and invalids.

Pure Vaseline, in 1 lb. and 5 lb. Cans, is furnished for Hospitals, Chemists etc.

J. A. BENNET
Sole Agent
195—CALLE FLORIDA—195
14 5p

Boote Niven & Co.
179——CALLE FLORIDA——179
Dealers in all kinds of
Pictures and Picture Frames
A fine Collection of
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
Steel Engravings
Including Miss Thompson's celebrated picture
"THE ROLL CALL,"
OLEOGRAPHS
AND
CHROMOS
In great variety
MOULDINGS AND FRAMES
Of all kinds for Pictures and Portraits
GOOD ENGLISH ALBUMS
Scrap Albums
Photographic Views
Of Buenos Aires, etc.
BOOTE, NIVEN & Co.
179—FLORIDA—179.
e 6 xp

Vapor Remolcador
Se vende el vapor remolcador FANNY, tiene 68 pies de largo y cala 4 pies, fuerza 12 caballos, velocidad 9 millas por hora. Actualmente se encuentra en el Riachuelo de Barracas, vuelta de Rocha.

Este vaporcito, tan acreditado en el Rio Uruguay, donde remolcaba los buques con rieles para el Ferro Carril del Este, desde Martin Garcia a la Concordia, y una chata cargado con setecientos animales vacunos a la vez, de Villa Colon a Paysandu, se presta como ninguno para trabajos de remolque en los rios interiores, o servicio general de saladeros. Acaba de ser completamente refaccionado en el casco, y dotado de nueva maquina y caldera a tubos de 120 libras de presion. Sus hornallas son adaptables para carbon de piedra, o para leña, siendo en ambos casos el consumo de combustible muy insignificante. Para tratar G. T. Nuttall, Buenos Aires, 44 calle de San Martin, altos.
e 45 al0

¡Ojo Estancieros!
LA TINTURA
Y POLVO DE ORO
Prepared by PETER ASSORATI, Druggist, is a certain cure for many of the Diseases of Sheep, Cattle and Horses.

It destroys Maggots, cures the terrible Bladder disease in 'capones,' cures 'Foot Rot and all cuts quickly and radically; in fact all kinds of wounds and injuries in animals.

Sold in Buenos Aires
En la fabrica, Piedad 1059 (Botica)
En la Drogueria del Leon, Rivadavia 138 a 142.

In the Camp
Rosario, Drogueria Paccio.
San Nicolas, Botica Central, y casas Bancalarin Hnos. y Rama y Cia.
Pergamino, casa Olaeo Aldazabal y Cia.
Arrecifes, casa Bancalari Hnos.
Azul
Chivilcoy y Bragado, G. Villafañe
Mercedes y Chacabuco, G. Villafañe.
Salto, Francisco Olave y Ca.
Dolores, Rosas Hnos.
Chascomus, Fernando Arenasa.
NOTE. With the instructions for use are several certificates from well-known estancieros.
e 52 xp

Pildoras Regeneradoras
DE LA SANGRE
Y contra la Impotencia
Segun fórmula del Dr. Oulmont.
Laureado en el Instituto de Ciencias y Catedráticos libre de Farmacologia y Botánica en la Facultad de Medicina de Paris.

Estas pildoras aumentan la fuerza vital y genital, purificando la sangre de los elementos zimoticos y devolviendo tono y energia al organismo prostrado, para que este despues en grado de responder a las excitaciones sensorias y activar el recambio molecular para tener mayor energia de fuerzas viales

Ademas de esto sirven especialmente para combatir a las varias formas de IMPOTENCIA asi clasificadas por la Patologia Especial.

1° La IMPOTENCIA que es consecuencia de debilidad genital por castidad o por larga abstinencia.

2° La IMPOTENCIA causada por debilidad general.

3° La IMPOTENCIA originada por la edad, por el abuso de las funciones o por la hipocondria.

Una detallada instruccion acompaña a cada frasco.

Deposito en Paris, casa del autor, Rue du Bac, num. 286.

NOTA—Se previene que el unico deposito de estas pildoras es la drogueria Argentina, calle Alsina 466, esquina a Santiago del Estero, a donde solamente deberan dirijirse los pedidos.
e 23 xp

STEEL WIRE
Schneider & Co.
Special Steel Wire of the Creusot Works.
This Wire, the very best ever imported into the River Plate, has been tried against all others in this market and gave best results. Its price combined with its quality allow Steel Wire fences to be made cheaper than iron wire fences, both having equal resisting power.
L. D. FORGUES
Only Importer in the River Plate
164—CORRIENTES—164.
e 183 xp

English Grocery
AND
DRAPERY STORE
GEBBIE AND DODDS
47, 49 & 53
DEFENSA
One Square from
Plaza Victoria
e 21 xp

Great Furnished Palace
CALLE 25 DE MAYO 241
AND
PASEO DE JULIO 254, 256, 258.
In this spacious and healthy establishment, the first of the kind in this Republic, situated in the most central part of town, respectable persons will find not only a magnificent and cheering panorama of the river, but also the modern comforts, health and cleanliness. There are over 100 luxuriously Furnished Rooms, besides many Unfurnished, at the most moderate rates. Fine suites of Rooms for families.. Night Porter.
e 243 xp

Witcomb & Mackern
PHOTOGRAPHERS
208—Calle Florida—208
Carbon Portraits on canvas highlyfinished in Oil Colours
Guaranteed permanent, at VERY MODERATE PRIC
Portraits on Porcelain
e 158 xp

Ricardo Nolting
PROCURADOR Y CONTADOR
OFICINA:
Calle San Martin No. 31, (cuarto No. 3)
DOMICILIO:
Calle Piedad No. 930.
376 dber 31, 1880

James T Ramsay,
WOOL & PRODUCE BROKER,
Consignatario de Frutos del Pais
89—RECONQUISTA—89

Patrick Ham,
Wool and Produce Broker,
1371—CALLE de la PIEDAD—1371

F. Reepen & Co.
WOOL AND PRODUCE BROKERS
Offices,
Calle Cangallo 1137
(Opposite Colegio San Jose)
148—CALLE RECONQUISTA—118

Thomas Kenny and Co.
WOOL AND PRODUCE BROKER
114—Calle Piedad—114
Daily attendance at the Plaza Once, and South Market.

Notice of Removal
JUAN E. TURNER, has removed from San Martin 169 to CANGALLO 581.

TOMAS E. TURNER, Lumber Surveyor, has removed from San Martin 169 to CALLE CANGALLO 581, between Talcahuano and Uruguay.
e 22 al0

FOR SALE. A nice Cafe in the Paseo Julio, two years' lease at $700 a month, counter, tables, chairs etc, price $15,000 m/c. Apply to M Bansusan, House Agent, 234 Calle Maipu, between 1 and 5.
e 264 a7

PLINY. Ha terminado la descarga en el deposito de Zimbrain.
B. Aires, Abril 2 de 1880.
e 38 a6

EN MATANZAS. Se venden 316 manzanas de Campo flor cerco para invernada Conrrace al corredor Billinghurst, Calle Cuyo No. 130.
e 292 a9

TIENDA
A LA CIUDAD DE LONDRES
38—PERU—38
Hoy la mas vasta y la mejor surtida de B. Aires
Recibiendo los Articulos de Moda
Los mas recientemente creados
POR CADA PAQUETE DE FRANCIA E INGLATERRA
Habiendo establecido el sistema de vender todo de confianza y á precio fijo
LO QUE LE HA VALIDO UN EXITO SIN IGUAL HASTA HOY
PERU 30, 32, 34, 38 Y 40
UNICA ENTRADA
38—CALLE PERU—38
ENTRE RIVADAVIA Y VICTORIA

OTONO 1880

Avisamos a nuestras favorecedoras y al publico en general que los surtidos recibidos en prevision de la estacion actual, son los mas completos que se puedan desear. Como siempre hemos reunido las novedades las mas recientemente creadas, las mas de moda, y las ofrecemos a nuestras favorecedoras desafiando toda clase de competencia.

Sea en vestidos hechos, tapados y confecciones de todas clases para señoras y niñas, sea en sederias, gros negros y de colores, sederias de fantasia para adornos o vestidos, sea en terciopelo damasse o liso, negro y de colores, sea en articulos de punto de lana, sea en corbatas, ropa blanca, paures, corses, medias y articulos de toilette, sea en generos para vestidos cuyo surtido es inmenso, sea en generos blancos de algodon o de hilo para uso de familia, sea en merceria, cintas, flecos y galones para guarniciones, sea en mantillas espanolas, écharpes, andalazas, fichus de encaje y otros muchisimos articulos de fantasia, sea en gorras y sombreros para señoras y niñas.

Ninguna casa puede ofrecer hoy un surtido tan completo a precios tan comodos como el que se encuentra en nuestra casa.

En otros avisos damos el detalle de algunas ocasiones en articulos de estacion que se hallan en venta desde el Jueves 1° de Abril y dias siguientes.

Llamamos especialmente la atencion de nuestras favorecedoras sobre los cortes de vestidos cuyos precios son unicos en Buenos Aires y desafian cualesquiera competencia.

NOTA—Acabamos de abrir un nuevo salon destinado espresamente a la venta de los articulos de moda o 'coiffure,' sea gorras, sombreros y sombreritos para señoras, señoritas y niñas, en el cual nuestras favorecedoras encontraran siempre los modelos y formas los mas recientemente creados, los mas de moda, los mas elegantes, a precios sumamente comodos.

A la Ciudad de Londres
38——PERU——38
ENTRE RIVADAVIA Y VICTORIA
e 400 a16

THE GLYCERINE DIP
FREE FROM ARSENIC
See Professor Kyle's Analyses
UNRIVALLED
For curing Scab and Foot-Rot
AND KILLING MAGGOTS
Perfectly harmless to Man and Beast.
MOORE & TUDOR
95—MAIPU—95

HOWARD'S
DOUBLE-ACTION HAYMAKER.
General Implement Catalogue Post Free.

Steam Plough Catalogue Post Free.
J. & F. HOWARD, BEDFORD.

JEYES' SHEEP DIP
Prevents and Cures Scab
Destroys Maggots, Tick, and all other Insects
It Cures Foot Rot
It Cures Wounds and Sores on Cattle, Sheep and Horses.
It neither Poisons, Burns, nor Stains.
It Improves the Health and Growth of the Animal.
CONCENTRATED JEYES PERFECT PURIFIER TRADE MARK
It Cleanses and Improves the Growth and Quality of the Wool
It Mixes Freely with Cold Water, without Preparation.
It is a Domestic Disinfectant.

Copy of Analysis by Professor Kyle.
National College, Buenos Ayres, November 29th 1879.
Messrs. M. Forrester & Co., Buenos Ayres.
Gentlemen—I haveat your request made a careful examination of he sample of JEYES'S SHEEP DIP you handed to me on the 18th inst. I find it to be a well made preparation of Phenols and other Tar products, combined with soap, retaining the liquid form and easily mixible with water, from which it does not afterwards separate.
The proportion of active ingredients amounts to rather over 80 per cent it is free from Mineral Poisons and from Caustic Alkalies. In my opinion it is well worth the attention of Sheepfarmers, and will be found by them to be convenient, safe, and I do not doubt, very efficacious as a Sheep Dip. From the readiness with which the preparation can be mixed with cold water it ought to prove most acceptable as a domestic disinfectant, being more convenient than crude Carbolic Acid or the disinfectant powders so frequently employed.
I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
JOHN J. K. KYLE, Professor of Chemistry.

Extracts from Testimonials
From Mr. Alex. Stewart, Bailiff to H. D. Pochin, Esq. Roduent Hall, Wales—
"The Sheep Dip is the best that I have ever used. I have not seen a single Maggot on any of the Sheep since we used it. The wool looks beautiful, and to all appearance improved in quality. I feel satisfied it will be an invaluable boon to our large Sheepfarmers in the Colonies, and it only wants to be appreciated."

M. FORRESTER & Co.
AGENTS
185—CALLE PIEDAD—187
Jeyes' Sheep Dip can be obtained at all the principal Camp Stores.
e 327 xp

WILKINSON & Co.
BUTCHERS
AND
GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS
14—CANGALLO—14
BUENOS AIRES.
32, xp

La Nueva Amazona
194—PIEDAD—194
JORGE GÜNTSCHE & HIJO
Formerly proprietors of 'La Amazona.'
Have on hand a large assortment of English and Native Gentlemen's and Ladies' Sidesaddles as well as Harness and Portmanteaus, Trunks and Travelling Bags at very low prices.
194—PIEDAD—194

BANKRUPTCY CASES.

The following important letter from Dr. Jose F. Lopez, one of the first commmercial lawyers in this country, will be read with the keenest interest by merchants and all interested in trade or business. The crying abuses to which Dr. Lopez refers have now reached an insupportable point, and it only requires firm and united action on the part of the commercial community to secure, if not their total abolition, at least a sensible mitigation of a state of things which is a disgrace to our commercial legislation. Dr. Lopez's suggestions will commend themselves to all merchants; but not a few, perhaps, would prefer to see established a Bankrupt Court on the English model, to deal exclusively with such cases, with 'viva voce' examinations of those interested, and other simple means to do away with the outrageous waste of money, time, stamps, pens, ink and paper which the present antiquated system entails. Some remedy must be found, as the present state of things is unendurable any longer:—

Bankruptcies, and how the Commercial Community can save their Estates.

To the Editor of the *Standard*,

Dear Sir,

Your well-directed strictures on the Migone bankruptcy case, pointing out the commercial calamity of the 'concursos,' suggest to me some remarks on the subject, which may be useful and bring about the discussion of the matter, for the practical purpose of curing the evil spread in such epidemical proportions.

The Migone case may be, perhaps, the most prominent amongst the many cases of this chronic disease called 'concursos,' which has been for so many years subject of comment in the Press, and of your calling for some reform against this canker worm of the commercial community. As you mention, the action of the law, interpreted by honorable judges, has already succeeded in saving the estate the extravagance of half a million dollars fees, and there is confidence of still saving other extravagances. But if the actual patient has been saved from this terrible disease, the commercial community at large continues liable to its repeating itself in many other cases as before, if proper and radical steps are not taken to eradicate the evil,or at least render its occurrence less frequent.

It is the history of this nuisance that in every 'concurso' there are two bankruptcies: the commercial one of the trading firm, leaving, as a rule, from 20 to 80 per cent to the creditors; and the judicial one, of the estate, the winding up of which turns into a second and worse bankruptcy, the whole estate being eaten up, like Saturn's children, by the paternal administration of the Syndicus and his lawyers, till there remains nothing more to be administered, or distributed to the creditors: So, as a rule, the end of every 'concurso' is a total loss for the creditors, one portion being consumed by the privileges of the fiscal banks, and the rest by the judicial proceedings and the performers of the play. From an estate worth at the beginning 30 or 80 per cent, the poor creditors, after five years' waiting, get only great piles of written stamp paper, growing up, as long as there is money, in exchange for piles of paper money of their estate, till both piles are nearly balanced, and then there is an end of it. All has been spent in spinning the web of litigation, which has become the comfortable nest of the Syndicus for so many years. On taking possession of such a nest or estate, he may repeat the Persian verse, not like Mahomet when taking possession of a palace in Constantinople: 'The spider has woven his web in the imperial palace;' but in this way: 'The spider has woven his web in the pocket of the creditors.'

One of the most astounding features of the Migone case, pointed out by the *Standard*, is that the accounts of the fees of the syndic's lawyer amounted to half a million dollars. In the 'concurso' of Olendorff they amounted to more than $500,000, and with the syndic to more than $600,000; that is more than the whole value belonging to the estate of the creditors, deducting a mortgage of two millions. This estate, which could have been wound up in six months, with $20,000 expenses, has been a ten years spinning web of lawsuit after lawsuit of the syndicus against the mortgage of Messrs. Drabble Bros. and Mr. Hart; and after the said syndicus has been condemned in all these lawsuits, he pretends now that they will pay him and his lawyers' fees for fighting against them, which, of course, I rejected. Tais is, more or less, the result of the 'concursos;' the commercial creditors get nothing unless they have a mortgage to get rid of the syndicus, acting for themselves. This is the reason why the merchants look with horror upon such 'concursos,' and subscribe rather to any capitulation with their debtor, than go to law, where the estate is consumed in a barren heap of formalities and written stamped paper.

All are complaining under this calamity, but no steps have been taken to prevent it. In this case, as in other cases, our community is powerless to apply the remedy, as it depends upon the reformation of an inconvenient law, and matters of law reform are entangled with politics. But there is a shorter and direct way to eradicate the evil, by the action of the community itself.

Let us first point out the evil, and where it lies, and the remedy to cut it off at the roots.

This lies then in rejecting the appointment of a syndicus or manager of an estate, unless elected by the creditors themselves. There is no personal or confidential connection between the truster and the trustee. Such a connection is necessary, that the creditors may look for the most convenient person, and settle the terms of his fees, not exceeding, for instance, one per cent. of the real value of the estate; as every one looks for his lawyer, his attorney, his physician and his cook, the creditors of bankrupt estates should look for a reliable person to appoint as their attorney or syndicus, to save their money, and not to consume it in fees till there is nothing left to administer or to care for. Against this chronic disease we advise the following measures:—

1. Any liquidation or settlement of a bankruptcy to be done privately by the creditors themselves with their debtor, appointing a liquidator for the winding up of the estate, and a lawyer for the legal direction of the matter, drawing up of the deed of agreement and the delivery of the 'carta de pago' (full quittance), after the conditions of such agreement have been complied with. Such transaction is the cheapest and the quickest. In a month's time we have settled the estate of two houses, each worth more than two million dollars; written down the lump sum of the agreement to be paid to the creditors, the portion of absent creditors deposited in the bank to their account, and all the conditions of payment have been fulfilled in six months, the 'carta de pago' delivered and all finished, and the house going on all right again, and our fees did not exceed $5000. Messrs. Hardy and Co. and Mr. Hermann Altgelt were the representatives of the greatest number of creditors in the last case. If I had advised the declaration of bankruptcy, the money received by the creditors, and the whole estate of the house, now going on very well, would have been consumed in straw-fire and judicial performances, ending in smoke and piles of written stamp paper. In a very remarkable case of our clients Messrs. Heyworth, Pearce and Ballman of Liverpool, claiming £150,000, I resisted the declaration of bankruptcy urged by them against their debtor, as I was confident that whatever may be the difficulties of the settlement in course of negociation, I should succeed in overcoming them, as I really did, the debtor passing over to my client in the most honorable way all his properties, counting to £100,000 with the money paid the Testamentaria of the late Thomas Armstrong, as interested in some commercial operation. All these properties and money secured to the firm of my clients would have been the combustible for bonfires of litigation if a bankruptcy declaration had taken place.

2. In any kind of settlement, either by liquidation for the account of the creditors, or by a quittance for a round sum, to appoint a reliable merchant or accountant for the winding up of the estate in the first case,and to ascertain the condition of the house by the inspection of the books in the second one.

3. The judicial winding up of the bankruptcy up to the 'concordato' (agreement), costs very often from 20 to 30 per cent of the estate. The said agreement conducted and concluded by a lawyer without stamp paper, nor detriment of the credit of the firm branded with the bankruptcy published in the newspapers, and its business closed, cannot exceed 1 per cent.

4. The time of mere judicial formalities, till the legal opportunity of the 'concordato' has arrived, even in a fair and smooth way, is as a rule one year. When the merchant again takes up his business, he feels himself relieved for the moment of the half of his debts discharged for him by the 'concordato'; but when trying to move, he feels the relief an illusion, since the half of the burden discharged by the 'concordato' to put him again on his legs, is thrown upon him again by the bills of the syndic and his lawyers, and the destruction of his business and his credit. Those bills are paid with the present, and the creditors with the future, very often like a certain extinguished firm of four years ago, whose pagares of the 'concordato' cannot be executed, because the business was liquidated, and the debtor's property is put in a third party's name. We are still executing some pagares of Mess Duguid and Co, against the same debtor, and the rest of the creditors have been tired out and have given up their claims.

5. This being a chronic fact of a chronic disease, what is the use of the creditors bringing their own estate, worth 40 or 80 per cent., which they may realise for themselves, into a judicial bankruptcy, which will eat up the whole substance of the estate? The commercial baukruptcy may be a loss of from 20 to 30 per cent., but the judicial bankruptcy winds up in a total loss for the creditors, or, at the best, their only prospect is that after a firm has been ruined and its estate squandered in judicial performances, they have still to wait five or six years for 1 or 2 per cent. dividend.

6. In spite of these notorious facts of a notorious calamity, there may still be found creditors speculating with the same, refusing the agreement of the majority, and threatening to bring the matter to the law, that is to the fire, expecting, perhaps, the compensation of a syndicate or otherwise. Even these few cases could be remedied by a single step, if a committee of merchants was constituted to get a compromise signed in a body by merchants and members of the Bolsa, obliging themselves in cases of bankruptcy to settle them by the majority of creditors, and in case of difference, a meeting to be called and presided over by the President of the Camara Syndical of Commerce.

The *Standard* complains also about the high charges in the 'testamentarias.' If such cases happen there is now, by the new law, the remedy of appealing from the Judge's estimate to the Court for redress, which, in the majority of cases takes place, the said charges belng reduced in all equity and fairness.

If the parties wish to have an absolute security against such troubles, or that the expenses will never exceed a certain sum, they have the advantage of setting the same before hand, and they may be sure of its costing them not a farthing more, and of the shortest winding up, however long or complicated may be the case, since by Art. 66 of the Ley de Bojuciamiento, when such agreement of fees has been entered into, the lawyer is not entitled to the estimate of fees, even if they were worth more than the agreed upon sum.

Hoping that these practical remarks may be useful in such important matters, to save so many troubles and expenses to the commercial community, and thanking you for the space accorded in your columns,

I am, dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

José Francisco Lopez.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

We gladly turn from the weary treadmill of politics, bankruptcies, frauds, crossed cheques and other incidents of the bubbling life of the River Plate,to notice an event which has nothing to do with money, hides, wool or tallow, although it has a remote future connection with bones—at least broken ones—and may exercise some influence on the future social condition of a country in which example exercises a more powerful influence than some may be willing to admit.

On Thursday last Miss Romula Passo passed, with flying colours, at the University, her examination in the first and second years of preparatory studies for the noble career of Medicine; and, what is specially remarkable, shone above all in Mathematics, a branch of knowledge which the 'lords of creation' have hitherto considered to be exclusively their own. Before commenting on an event so novel and unexpected in Buenos Ayres, we beg to salute with all respect this brave young lady of 'sweet sixteen' who, at such a tender age, comes forward at the head of an innovation which may yet have a far greater effect on the social condition of her country than the fair aspirant to medical honours imagines; and, knowing as we do the progressive spirit of the 'juventud' of Buenos Ayres, we are in no way surprised at the chivalrous cheers with which her fellow students of the rougher sex greeted the success of the first lady that has ever stood at the bar of their Alma Mater.

Miss Passo's brilliant debut in the University brings the vexed and formidable question of Women's Rights to the front with a bound; and now that the electioneering squabble is drawing to a close, and our colleagues are like to have more space in their columns than they can conveniently fill, they will perhaps welcome the topic as a genuine god-send, and handle it with their usual ability.

There are many who have thought that, owing to theArgentine woman, and especially the Porteña, being in almost every respect a womanly woman, (the manly woman is not unknown in other parts) the River Plate would for many years to come be safe from the 'Rights' question which so many fair dames and damsels in the United States, and some few in England, have so vigorously kept before the world for such a long time past. But Miss Passo's ambition, 'the vice of noble minds,' has led her to aspire to the only patent of nobility known in this democratic land, the title of *Doctor;* and if the social fabric were to be shaken to its centre by such daring, it would not astonish us. The next lady that enters the University will probably aspire to be a Doctor of Law, and then, if we may be allowed a homely expression, 'the fat will be in the fire' in earnest. From the Bar to the Bench is but a step, and with ladies at the first and on the second, Othello's farewell to the 'pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious war,' or Wolseley's to 'all his greatness,' was not longer or more despairing than that which merchants may take of their hopes of a reduction in the outrageous fees in bankruptcy or any other cases. I there is one thing on earth to which ladies object on principle, it is a reduction of expenses, or any interference with the vigorous circulation of capital; and the 'cœlum non animam mutant' maxim will be found to apply neatly to ladies who exchange the tea-table for the legal 'toga' or the surgeon's knife.

It is worthy of remark, and yet by no means singular, that the strong-minded daughters of Eve who aspire to equality in every respect with their male fellow mortals, and to enter their most cherished professions, invariably take to the medical career, thereby confessing that, in spite of all their bluster, they are women still. To heal, to soothe, to minister to the suffering and the helpless, is implanted in woman's nature by the God who made her; but let her go a step beyond this part of her mission, and she is unsexed and unfit to wield that mysterious influence which Providence intended her to exercise on human affairs.

In the United States and England there are now, we believe, several lady doctors in full practice: but they have up hill work of it, and it requires a deal of advertizing and complimentary puffing to induce the public to employ them. This may be prejudice, as, up to a certain point, but it does not extend very far, there is no reason why a lady should not be an excellent physician and be able to diagnose any ordinary disease: but here, we fancy, she must stop: As for the surgeon's domain, it is closed to her: she may pass the Royal College of Surgeons a dozen times over with equal eclat to our friend Dr. Rorke, but no one out of Bedlam would let her use the knife on anything more serious than a lock of hair. It is a pity that there are insuperable objections to ladies taking to the Church; there would certainly be a religious revival and up-heaving of the nations with ladies in the pulpit: but they might upheave the wrong way, and spoil the symmetry of this best of all possible worlds.

After all, Miss Passo's debut may not mean so much, and Doctors of Law and Medicine may calm their fears of having their 'toldos' invaded. The 'Right' of ladies to be anything they please in this free land is fully admitted, and the future Dr. Passo may congratulate herself on having to overcome none of the obstacles which her sister pioneers met with in England and the United States. Women's Rights are safe enough in the Plate, but there are unpleasant signs abroad that the vital question of Employment for Women (quite another affair) has already invaded this young and prosperous country: but of this more anon.

KINGSTOWN

Catholic Educational Home

FOR THE

Younger sons of Gentlemen

This Establishment is open for the reception of Boys from from 4 to 12 years of age, to Board and Educate, preparatory to their entrance into the several Colleges to which they will be sent at a suitable age from the House, which is beautifully situated, with grounds and every advantage for health, recreation and comfort, combined with maternal care and moral training. Reference allowed to parents of former pupils, or

Most Rev. Dr. M'Cabe, Bishop, V. G. and P.P., Kingstown; Very Rev. Dr. Curtis, S.J., Gardiner St., Dublin; Rev. George Harold, P.P., Wicklow.

Address Mrs. Carpenter, Eglinton Park Kingstown.

Buenos Ayres, M G & E T Mulhall, Editors of the STANDARD.

Banco Hipotecario.

NOTA IMPORTANTE

Se previene que segun resolucion del Directorio los remates que por su orden se anuncien seran infaliblemente realizados si los interesados no hubiesen pagado los trimestres vencidos dos dias antes del que se anuncie para el remate, suspendido solo en el caso que en el mismo dia del remate, paguen capital e intereses adeudados.

Los interesados que quieran examinar los titulos de esta propiedad, pueden hacerlo ocurriendo a la Secretaria del Banco, antes del dia de remate, Pasado este, no se oira ningun reclamo sobre el particular.

Por mas pormenores ocurrir a la Secretaria del Banco de 10 de la mañana a 4 de la tarde.

BALTAR y QUESADA

En el mismo punto en que esta ubicada la propiedad.

El Domingo 11 de Abril a las 3 de la tarde.

Por orden del Directorio del establecimiento procedere al remate a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, de un terreno situado en el partido de Moron, compuesto de 873 vs de frente al Este por 1965 vs de fondo, siendo el frente del fondo de 826 vs todo lo que forma una area de 914 cuadras cuadradas, linda por el frente con D Francisco Burgos, por el Oeste con el Sr Palacios, por el Sud con D Domingo Gonzalez y por el Norte con D Blas Rivero.

En este terreno hay construcciones de crecido valor, lo que le da mayor importancia.

Esta propiedad se rematara indispensablemente en moneda efectiva para chancelar el credito hipotecario concedido a D Jose M Lagos quien no habiendo cumplido las condiciones bajo las que se estendio el contrato se halla comprendido en lo prescripto en el art. 29 de la Ley Organica del Banco.

La base para la venta es la de $8,000.

El Banco se reserva el derecho de rescindir la venta, si el comprador no entrega el importe de la liquidacion en tesoreria, en el tiempo estipulado.

Por mas pormenores ocurrir a la Secretaria del Banco, de 10 de la manana a 4 de la tarde.

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DUARTE y WRIGHT

El Jueves 15 de Abril a las 2½ de la tarde en la casa del Banco, San Martin.

Por orden del Directorio del establecimiento procederé al remate a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, de una barraca con todo lo en ella existente, situada en el pueblo de Chivilcoy, cuyo terreno consta de cien vs. de frente por igual estension de fondo. Linda por el frente con la plaza del foro carril, por el fondo con D Nicolas Schiaffino, por el Sud-Oeste con D Diego White y por el Nor Oeste con D Marcelo Cerruti y D Jose Kem.

Esta propiedad se rematara indispensablemente, para chancelar el credito hipotecario de 10,000 $fl. concedidos sobre dicha propiedad a D Jose Eduardo Colston Tucker, quien no habiendo cumplido las condiciones bajo las que se estendio el contrato se halla comprendido en lo prescripto en el articulo 29 de la Ley Organica del Banco.

Esta propiedad debe $f.8,233 segun la tabla de amortizacion serie A. Debe ademas $f.770 de anualidades atrasadas multas etc.

La base para la venta sera de $f9,003.

El comprador podra continuar con la hipoteca que tendra amortizados $f.1767

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DUARTE y WRIGHT

El Jueves 15 de Abril a las 2 de la tarde en la casa del Banco, San Martin.

Por orden del Directorio del establecimiento procedere al remate a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, de las propiedades siguientes situadas en la Ciudad de Mercedes, a saber: Una barraca edificada en terreno de 40 vs. frente al Oeste por 100 de fondo. Linda por el frente calle de Dolores en medio, con la estacion del ferro carril, por el Este calle en medio con Tucker, y por el Norte y Sur con la testamentaria de D Julian Silveyra y Da Francisca Casas. Y una manzana de terreno de 100 por 100 vs. que linda por el frente con Tucker, y otro, por el Sur con D Santiago Mantalen, y por el Norte y Este con la testamentaria de D Julian Silveyra y Da. Francisca Casas.

Esta propiedad se rematará indispensablemente para chancelar el credito hipotecario de $f4,000 concedido sobre dicha propiedad a Don Jose Eduardo Colston Tucker, quien no habiendo cumplido las condiciones bajo las que se estendio el contrato se halla comprendidos en lo prescripto en el art. 29 de la Ley Orgánica del Banco.

Esta propiedad debe $fts.3,224 segun la tabla de amortizacion seria A. Debe ademas $f.350 de anualidades atrasadas, multas etc etc.

La base para la venta sera $f3,574

El comprador podra continuar con la hipoteca, que tendra amortizados $f776.

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M. BILLINGHURST

En el mismo punto en que esta ubicada la propiedad.

El Domingo 18 de Abril, a las 4 de la tarde

Por orden del Directorio del Establecimiento, procedero al remate a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, de un casa situada en el pueblo de Belgrano, calle Tucuman 22, con 16 vs frente al Este sobre la Plaza del Mercado, por 47 de fondo, 5 piezas bajas construidas a todo costo, dos mas de altos, cocina, galerias con columnas de fierro, algibe, sotanos etc.

Esta propiedad se rematara indispensablemente en moneda efectiva, y previa la aprobacion del Directorio, para chancelar el credito hipotecario concedido a Da. Mariana Arrega de Souza, quien no habiendo cumplido las condiciones, bajo las que se estendio el contrato, se halla comprendida en lo prescripto en el art. 29 de la Ley Organica del Banco.

La base para la venta es la de $f75,000

El Banco se reserva el derecho de rescindir la venta, si el comprador no entrega el importe de la liquidacion en tesoreria, en el tiempo estipulado.

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M. BILLINGHURST

En el mismo punto en que esta ubicada la propiedad.

El Domingo 18 de Abril a las 4 de la tarde

Por orden del Directorio del establecimiento procedere al remate a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, de una casa situada en el pueblo de Belgrano, calle Tucuman 22, con 16 vs frente al Este sobre la Plaza del Mercado, por 47 de fondo, 5 piezas bajas construidas a todo costo, dos mas de altos, cocina, galerias con columnas de fierro, algibe, sotanos etc.

Esta propiedad se rematara indispensablemente en moneda efectiva para chancelar el credito hipotecario concedido a Da. Mariana Arrega de Souza, quien no habiendo cumplido las condiciones, bajo las que se estendio el contrato, se halla comprendida en lo prescripto en el art. 29 de la Ley Organica del Banco.

La base para la venta es la de $f75,000

El Banco se reserva el derecho de rescindir la venta, si el comprador no entrega el importe de la liquidacion en tesoreria, en el tiempo estipulado.

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M. BILLINGHURST

En el mismo punto en que esta ubicada la propiedad.

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Por orden del Directorio del establecimiento procedere al remate a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, de una casa situada en el pueblo de Belgrano, calle Tucuman 22, con 16 vs frente al Este sobre la Plaza del Mercado, por 47 de fondo, 5 piezas bajas construidas a todo costo, dos mas de altos, cocina, galerias con columnas de fierro, algibe, sotanos etc.

Esta propiedad se rematara indispensablemente en moneda efectiva, y previa la aprobacion del Directorio, para chancelar el credito hipotecario concedido a Da. Mariana Arrega de Souza, quien no habiendo cumplido las condiciones, bajo las que se estendio el contrato, se halla comprendida en lo prescripto en el art. 29 de la Ley Organica del Banco.

La base para la venta es la de $f75,000

El Banco se reserva el derecho de rescindir la venta, si el comprador no entrega el importe de la liquidacion en tesoreria, en el tiempo estipulado.

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M. BILLINGHURST

En el mismo punto en que esta ubicada la propiedad.

El Domingo 18 de Abril, a las 4 de la tarde

Por orden del Directorio del Establecimiento, procedere al remate a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, de un casa situada en el pueblo de Belgrano, calle Tucuman 22, con 16 vs frente al Este sobre la Plaza del Mercado, por 47 de fondo, 5 piezas bajas construidas a todo costo, dos mas de altos, cocina, galerias con columnas de fierro, algibe, sotanos etc.

Esta propiedad se rematara indispensablemente en moneda efectiva, y previa la aprobacion del Directorio, para chancelar el credito hipotecario concedido a D. Juan Barroteran, quien no habiendo cumplido las condiciones bajo las que se estendio el contrato se halla comprendido en lo prescripto en el articulo 29 de la Ley Organica del Banco.

El Banco se reserva el derecho de rescindir la venta, si el comprador no entrega el importe de la liquidation en tesoreria, en el tiempo estipulado.

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BALTAR Y QUESADA

En el mismo punto en que esta ubicada la propiedad.

El Viernes 16 de Abril a las 2 de la tarde

Por orden del Directorio del establecimiento procedere al remate a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, de un terreno con lo en el edificado, situado en esta Ciudad en la calle Venezuela, formando esquina a la de Liniers, con frente al Sur y Este, el cual es parte de la quinta conocida por de Liniers, y su estension se compone de una cuadra cuadrada mas 299 mils de otra. Linda por el Sur con la calle Venezuela, por el Este con la de Liniers, y por el fondo y Oeste con Don Juan Parquer.

Esta propiedad se rematara indispensablemente en moneda efectiva, y previa la aprobacion del Directori , para chancelar el credito hipotecario concedido a Don Juan Darquier,quien no habiendo cumplido las condiciones bajo las que se estendio el contrato, se halla comprendido en lo prescripto en el articulo 29 de la Ley Organica del Banco.

El Banco se reserva el derecho de rescindir la venta, si el comprador no entrega el importe de la liquidacion en tesoreria, en el tiempo estipulado.

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BALTAR Y QUESADA

En el mismo punto en que esta ubicada la propiedad.

El Viernes 16 de Abril a las 2 de la tarde

Por orden del Directorio del establecimiento procedere al remate a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, de una casa ubicada en esta ciudad, la primera en la calle Passo 16, entre las de Cuyo y Corrientes, tiene 23 metros 382 milimetros de frente al Este por 5 metros 629 milimetros fondo al costado Sud y 5 metros 897 milimetros al Norte. La 2a casa contigua a la anterior, forma esquina a la calle Paseo y la que llaman Klenquer, un terreno de 20 metros 35 centimetros de frente al Este por 6 metros 32 centimetros de fondo al costado Norte y 9 metros 82 centimetros al costado Sur.

Esta propiedad se rematara indispensablemente en moneda efectiva, y previa la aprobacion del Directorio, para chancelar el credito hipotecario concedido a D. Santiago Enrico, quien no habiendo cumplido las condiciones bajo las que se estendio el contrato se halla comprendido en el articulo 29 de la Ley Organica del Banco.

La propiedad se vendera en uno o dos lotes, al gusto de los interesados.

El Banco se reserva el derecho de rescindir la venta, si el comprador no entrega el importe de la liquidacion en tesoreria, en el tiempo estipulado.

e 33 a18

ADOLFO BULLRICH y Cia.

En el mismo punto donde esta ubicada la propiedad.

El Domingo 18 de Abril a las 4 de la tarde

Por orden del Directorio del establecimiento procedere al remate a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, de una casa y barraca situadas en la calle Venezuela, formando esquina a la de Saavedra, con frente al Norte y Oeste. Su terreno se compone de 60 vs al Norte por 46 al Sud. Tiene espaciosas construcciones destinadas a barraca y muchas otras para casa de familia, que se han aumentado posteriormente a la constitucion de la hipoteca.

Esta propiedad se rematara indispensablemente en moneda efectiva, y previa la aprobacion del Directorio, para chancelar el credito hipotecario concedido a D. Juan Barroteran, quien no habiendo cumplido las condiciones bajo las que se estendio el contrato se halla comprendido en lo prescripto en el articulo 29 de la Ley Organica del Banco.

El Banco se reserva el derecho de rescindir la venta, si el comprador no entrega el importe de la liquidacion en tesoreria, en el tiempo estipulado.

e 29 a18

BALTAR Y QUESADA

En el mismo punto en que esta ubicada la propiedad.

El Viernes 16 de Abril a las 2 de la tarde

Por orden del Directorio del establecimiento procedere al remate a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, de un terreno con lo en el edificado, situado en esta Ciudad en la calle Venezuela, formando esquina a la de Liniers, con frente al Sur y Este, el cual es parte de la quinta conocida por de Liniers, y su estension se compone de una cuadra cuadrada mas 299 mils de otra. Linda por el Sur con la calle Venezuela, por el Este con la de Liniers, y por el fondo y Oeste con Don Juan Parquer.

Esta propiedad se rematara indispensablemente en moneda efectiva, y previa la aprobacion del Directori , para chancelar el credito hipotecario concedido a Don Juan Darquier,quien no habiendo cumplido las condiciones bajo las que se estendio el contrato,